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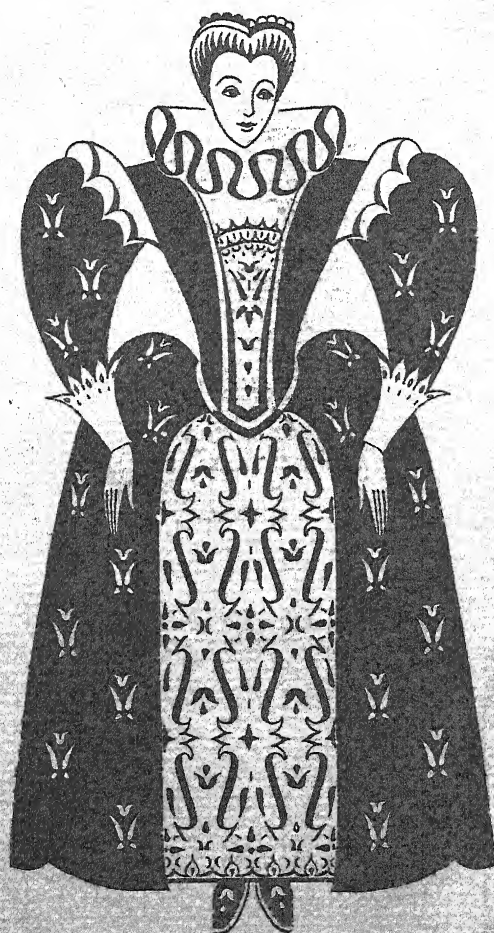
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# HISTORICAL COSTUMES OF ENGLAND

1066

1936



BY N. BRADFIELD  
FOREWORD BY JAMES LAVER



HISTORICAL COSTUMES  
OF ENGLAND  
*FROM THE ELEVENTH TO THE  
TWENTIETH CENTURY*



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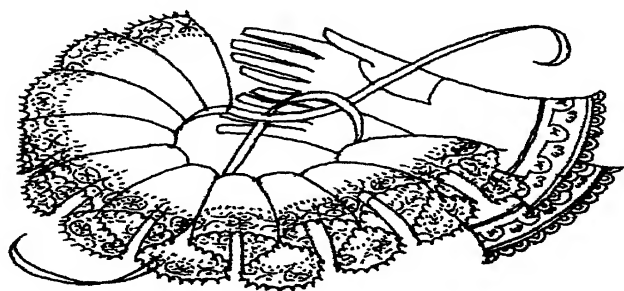
costume



of



# HISTORICAL COSTUMES of England



from the eleventh  
to the twentieth  
century

by N. Bradfield  
1938

George G. Harrap & Co. Ltd.  
London



# HISTORICAL COSTUMES OF ENGLAND

*FROM THE ELEVENTH  
TO THE TWENTIETH  
CENTURY*

BY  
N. BRADFIELD

WITH A FOREWORD  
BY  
JAMES LAVER



GEORGE G. HARRAP & CO. LTD.  
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## PREFACE

THIS is primarily a book of reference. The drawings of the costumes are from various sources, principally contemporary paintings, engravings and tapestries, monumental brasses and effigies, photographs and the actual dresses. Examples are chosen which best represent the main changes in the everyday fashions of each period. New features are clearly indicated under the marginal headings, and the notes on colours and materials show the prevailing tendencies.

New fashions are usually started by the nobility, upper classes, or extremists; but it is to be remembered that up to the end of the eighteenth century, there was little contact between the various sections of the community, and consequently old fashions persisted. The lower classes tended to be many years behind the times, although the outstanding characteristics of any particular period, such as the wearing of the ruff or the pointed-toed shoe, was followed fairly closely by all classes. With better travelling facilities and the Industrial Revolution, dress became more uniform throughout the country, and any new features were quickly adopted.

Thanks are due to Mr James Laver for all the interest that he has taken in the production of this volume.

N. ERADFIELD



## FOREWORD

WITHIN recent years there has been a tremendous increase in the public interest in historical costume, stimulated partly by the vogue for costume plays and for films displaying historical characters. Some of the latter, no doubt, have been sadly at sea in the accuracy of their detail, and even to-day when so much more attention is paid to such matters, it is not difficult to find striking anachronisms in such productions. But the interest in historical costume goes deeper than a mere matter of entertainment. People are coming to realize more and more that it is impossible fully to understand any past age unless we are able to see it in the mind's eye clothed with some approximation to correctness, its houses furnished as they would have been furnished in actual fact, and its inhabitants clothed in costumes similar to those which they really wore. For every age is a unity and every detail, even of the most apparently trivial sort, helps us to understand it better. The man who could imagine that the Empress Josephine and the Empress Eugénie were clothed even approximately alike, can have no proper understanding either of the First or the Second Empire. He who really understands the crinoline has gone a long way towards understanding the nineteenth century, and the same is true of the ages before and since.

Therefore, in spite of the many works which have been published on historical costume, a new work is to be welcomed provided it fulfils certain fundamental requirements. The first of these is, of course, accuracy, which is not a mere matter of transcribing : it is necessary to know not only what was worn at each epoch, but what was the fundamental line of the dress at that period. Otherwise inessentials will be stressed and the whole result falsified. The second requirement is one of clear and logical arrangement. It is only too easy in attempting to study the costumes of the past to be overwhelmed by the multiplicity of detail. The important thing, both for the general reader and the student, is to find that the main lines of development are set clearly before him, and it is because Miss Nancy Bradfield has accomplished this that her book on *Historical Costumes of England from the Eleventh to the Twentieth Century* is to be welcomed as a useful addition to the literature of the subject.

JAMES LAVER



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## I.—WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR

(1066–1087)

THE most outstanding difference between the Saxons and the Normans was the manner of doing the hair; otherwise the costumes were almost identical, the Saxons having adopted many of the Norman fashions before the Conquest.

- Tunic** The tunic was fairly loose-fitting, and reached to the knee for ordinary wear. It was put on over the head, so the neck was moderately low with a slit in the front (Figs. 1, 2, 4), showing the undertunic (Fig. 1). The top was pouched over the belt (Figs. 2, 3) and the skirt was sometimes slit up at the sides (Fig. 1). At first the Normans also wore a divided skirt or 'shorts' (Fig. 4).
- Sleeves** The sleeves were either loose at the top and tight at the wrist (Figs. 2, 4), or shorter, hanging wide from the elbow, showing the sleeve of the under-tunic (as in Fig. 1). Longer garments were worn for State functions (see p. 19, Fig. 4). Woollen cloths or linens were used and frequently covered with geometric patterns, stripes, etc., but the decorative borders, either embroidered or woven, were more general.
- Breeches** The breeches or 'braies' covered the limbs from the waist downward and were very like linen trousers, either with feet attached to keep them, in place, or a loop under the arch of the foot. They were held up by means of a cord running through the hem at the waist. The upper classes wore more fitting breeches, often having plain or crossed bands from the knee to the ankle (Figs. 1, 3, 4). Only the lower classes wore loose leg-coverings.
- Hose** Coarse stockings or hose, made of more loosely woven material, were sometimes pulled over the breeches, covering the feet and legs up to the knee (Fig. 2). Both the breeches and hose were brightly coloured.
- Shoes** The shoes were high, fitting round the ankle. They were made of leather.
- Cloaks** Semicircular and square-shaped cloaks were fastened by brooch or cord (Figs. 2, 3) and made of thicker cloth than the tunic.
- Hood** A hood or cowl was worn with the cloak in bad weather (Fig. 3).
- Hair** Though the Saxons still wore their hair long and had their faces bearded. The Norman fashion of cropping the hair, almost as it is to-day, with the face clean shaven, was much more usual (Figs. 1, 2, 4). During the first few years the back of the head was so closely shaven that it looked almost 'bald,' but later the hair was grown longer.
- Colours** Colours are on women's page for this reign (p. 20).

William I  
1066-1087



## II.—WILLIAM RUFUS

(1087-1100)

**T**UNICS were long and lavishly decorated. Flowing hair and beards returned to favour.

Under-tunic      The under-tunic with the fitting sleeves was longer during this reign (Fig. 4).

Tunic      The long richly embroidered tunics of the Normans and Flemings who came to the English court in great numbers were soon adopted by the fashionably minded men. The skirts, reaching to the ankles, were sometimes slit at the sides (Fig. 3), and for full dress the gowns were so long that they trailed on the ground. The tunic was pouched at the waist, almost hiding the girdle (Figs. 3, 4). By 1100 the sleeves became very wide and long, and were turned back in a deep cuff showing the lining (Fig. 3). The middle and lower classes still wore the short tunic with moderate sleeves (Fig. 1). Woollen cloths and linens were used as before.

Breeches      The breeches remained the same (Figs. 1, 3), but those worn by the nobles were much more fitting.

Hose      The short type of stocking was still in use, though seldom seen under the long tunics.

Shoes      The shoes of the nobles were slightly more exaggerated in cut, otherwise there was no change.

Cloaks  
*Pallium*<sup>1</sup>      Cloaks were longer and fuller. The short cloak was retained by the middle and lower classes (Fig. 1). The pallium, or cloak, adopted from the east, was draped round the hips and over the shoulder (Fig. 2). Fur-lined cloaks were quite common among the nobility.

Hats      Men usually left their heads uncovered, but the hood (see p. 17), and the small beret or cap was used when the weather was bad (Fig. 1).

Hair      Short hair went out of fashion; it was now cut in quite a long 'bob' covering the ears. Beards were seen again and were very fashionable before the end of the century. Bands were sometimes worn round the head (Fig. 2).

Swords      Swords and daggers were not worn with civil dress throughout the Middle Ages, though the dagger was sometimes seen during the fourteenth century (see p. 43, Fig. 5).

Colours      Colours of the materials are on p. 20.

<sup>1</sup> Italics denote that the feature referred to is now introduced for the first time. The <sup>1</sup> now refers to *Pallium*.

William I  
1087-1100



\* the pallium adopted  
from Byzantium.



### III.—WOMEN'S FASHIONS

(1066-1100)

THE only appreciable difference between the Saxon and the Norman women, was that the gown of the latter was made tight from shoulder to hip.

*Under-tunic* The sleeves were generally the only part of the under-tunic that were visible (Figs. 3, 4), except when the short over-dress was worn, then the skirt was also seen (Fig. 1).

*Gown* The fitting gown was very popular (Figs. 2, 3); the upper part was tightly laced at the back (Fig. 4), and although the skirt was full, hanging in heavy folds from the hips, it was not joined separately to the bodice. The short looser gown was still used by some of the middle and lower classes (Fig. 1). The neck was round and slit down the front (Figs. 2, 3), and the sleeves were either tight down to the wrist (Fig. 2) or shorter and fairly wide from the elbow (Figs. 1, 3). By the end of the century these became even wider and hung almost to the knees (Fig. 4). Long girdles were sometimes worn round the hips (Fig. 2). Wool and linen cloths were used, also russet (a coarse home-spun woollen cloth of reddy brown or grey colour). The borders of women's dresses were also elaborately embroidered.

*Sleeves* Long semicircular or square-shaped cloaks, fastened with a cord, were usual, and the rounded type with a centre-opening for the head was occasionally seen (Fig. 1).

*Russet* Women wore short hose, gartered at the knee.

*Cloaks* The shoes were similar to the men's, but were seldom seen owing to the length of the gown.

*Hose* The hair, long and sometimes plaited, was hidden under the veil during this period.

*Shoes* The fine linen veil covering the head, hung loose at the back, or was draped round the shoulders, and was sometimes kept in place by a narrow band or circlet.

*Hair* Light blue, red, and greens were fashionable; black, yellow, reddy browns, and grey were also worn.

*Veils*

*Colours*

William 1  
1066-1087



Saxon dress



Norman  
dress

William -II  
1087-1100



3



4

## IV.—HENRY I AND STEPHEN

(1100–1154)

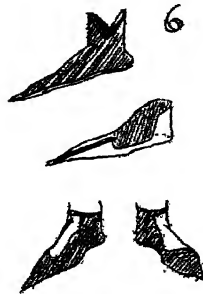
Under-tunic	<b>L</b> ONG hair and extravagant gowns remained in fashion.
Tunic	The under-tunic was still worn, but the length varied (Fig. 2). The long tunic of the preceding reign was fashionable until the middle of the century. The neck and hem continued to be elaborately embroidered, and sometimes the chest and upper arm was also decorated with an embroidered band, as in Fig. 3. The full skirt was frequently caught up on either side in the front (Fig. 1), or pulled through the girdle (Fig. 2).
Sleeves	The neck was cut low (Fig. 2), and both wide and narrow sleeves were worn (Figs. 1, 2, 3). Middle classes wore the short tunic, either hanging loose or girdled at the waist (Figs. 3, 4). Cloths of wool or linen continued to be worn.
Breeches	The breeches were not altered until 1150, being long from the waist down to the feet (Fig. 4), but after that date, when a longer type of hose came into fashion, they reached to the knee only, and henceforward were hidden under the tunic.
Hose	From 1150, the hose were made long, fitting the leg well, to above the knee; the tops were wide with the breeches tucked into them, the front of this stocking was pointed, with a tape attached, and this tape was tied round the girdle, running through the hem of the breeches at the waist. (The girdle was exposed at the required places in front to make this possible. See p. 27, Fig. 5).
Shoes	Shoes were made in quite a variety of shapes, some like small boots, others cut away in the front, but all had pointed toes (Fig. 6). There is little evidence to be found in the art of this period of the reputed curled toes supposed to have been fashionable (Fig. 1).
Cloaks	Wraps and cloaks were as before and fastened with buckles or cords (Fig. 5).
Hood	The cowl or hood generally had a point at the back, and the cape part covering the shoulders was called the gorget (Fig. 4). This hood was worn by the lower classes for over three hundred years.
Gorget	
Hair	The hair was long, occasionally reaching to the shoulders (Figs. 1, 3), and the fashionable men brushed it forward in a fringe over the forehead.
Colours	Colours are on p. 20; no new ones are mentioned.



# Henry 1 1100-1135



# Stephen 1135-1154



middle class

## V.—WOMEN'S FASHIONS

(1100-1154)

**L**ONG hair and long sleeves were the most outstanding features of women's fashions.

*Under-tunic*

The under-tunic followed the fashion for long sleeves (Fig. 4); these were made separately and gathered into the armhole. The under-tunic was made of fine linen and had a pleated appearance. This effect was probably obtained by wringing the tunic, when wet, from neck to hem into one long twist, and leaving it so until dry.

*Gown  
Sleeves*

The gown itself remained as before (Fig. 1), but the fashionable sleeves were extremely wide from below the elbow, often reaching to the ground (Fig. 3). When this was exaggerated, as most fashions are sooner or later, they were knotted up out of the way. Gowns appeared to be made of finer cloths or linens during these two reigns, as the draperies in the paintings and effigies of this period were noticeably more delicate than the heavy folds generally seen.

*Girdle*

Between 1125 and 1175, ladies of high rank wore special long girdles for State functions (Fig. 3). They were high round the waist in front, crossed at the back, and brought forward low on the hips, where the silken ends attached to this flat belt were tied together and hung down the front, nearly to the hem of the gown.

*Cloaks  
Pelisse*

Full cloaks were worn as before (Fig. 3), also a new garment called the pelisse (Fig. 2), of eastern origin, it was only worn by the noblewomen who could afford such luxuries.

*Hair*

Until 1120 the hair was concealed under the veil, after then, the two plaits bound round with silk or ribbons, hung to the knee, or lower (Figs. 2, 3), sometimes false hair was used to add to their length. Young girls wore their hair loose.

*Veil*

Upper classes retained the veil, now very long, for out-of-doors until 1150. The band worn round the head (Figs. 2, 3) was of silk, or gold set with precious stones for the lady of rank.

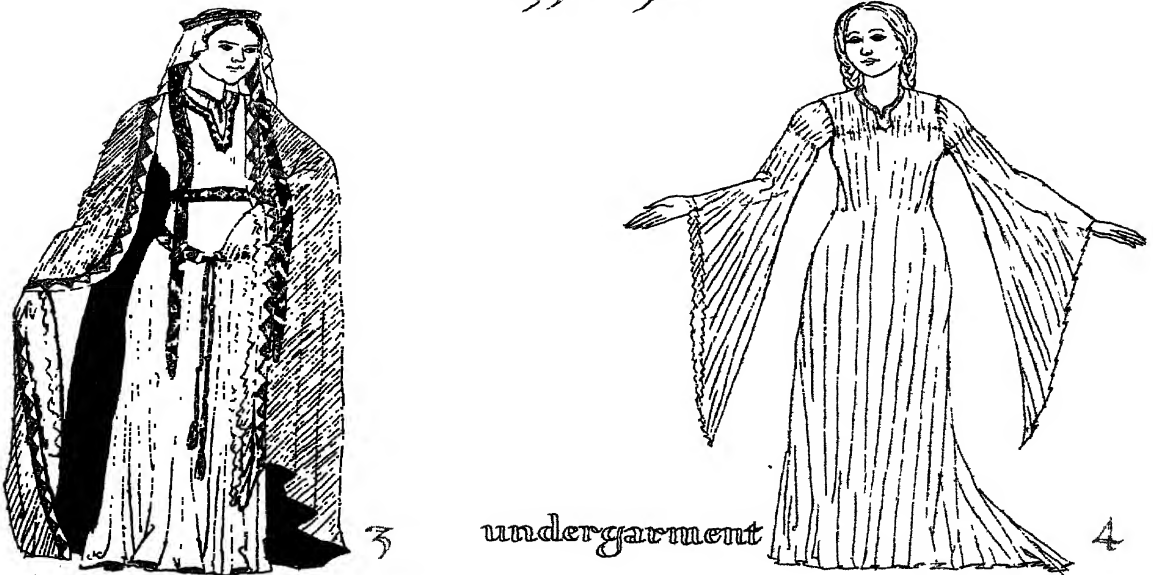
*Colours*

Colours remained as before, no fresh ones being mentioned (p. 20).

Henry 1  
1100-1135



Stephen  
1135-1154



\* first appearance of the armhole.

## VI.—HENRY VI AND RICHARD I

(1154-1199)

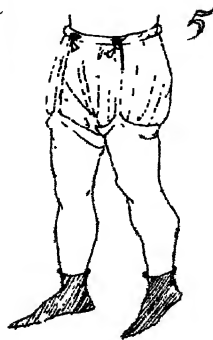
A DIFFERENT type of tunic made its appearance before 1190. New and expensive materials were worn by noblemen.

Tunic	Both the long and the short tunic of the first half of the century were still worn (Figs. 1, 3). At the end of Henry II's reign a new type appeared and remained in fashion until 1300. The sleeves were the most striking feature ; they widened out from the waist, but narrowed down to a small cuff (Figs. 2, 6). The skirts were long to the ankle, and were generally cut up the front. The girdle became more ornate and had one long hanging end (Fig. 6).
Sleeves	
Scarlet cloth	Royalty and noblemen wore a new expensive worsted cloth of scarlet wool and a fine soft woollen cloth. Otherwise coarser woollen cloths, russets, and linens were general
Hose	The hose remained the same as in the previous reign, fitting the leg to above the knee and fastened to the girdle of the breeches (Fig. 5). Coloured or gilded crossbands of leather were sometimes worn right up the leg by the rich (Fig. 2). Poorer men or travellers occasionally wore them to the knee only (Fig. 3). Long hose with leather soles were worn without shoes (Fig. 2).
Shoes	Ankle-fitting shoes were retained by the poorer people (Figs. 1, 3). The new low-cut shoe was more usual for the wealthy (Fig. 6). Boots, reaching to the calf, were quite popular during this century ; the tops were turned over showing the coloured lining (Fig. 4).
Cloaks	Cloaks were full and fastened with brooch or cord (Figs. 2, 6), also cloaks of skins with hoods attached were used by travellers at the end of this period (Fig. 3).
Hoods, hats	Hats with a high crown and turned up brim were sometimes worn over the hood (Fig. 1). The flat wide-brimmed hat was occasionally seen on travellers (Fig. 3). Varieties of the small cap-shape, or beret, with a 'pointed' top were used by the upper classes (Figs. 2, 6).
Hair	The hair was cut shorter but still 'bobbed.' Small pointed beards were fashionable for a short while at the end of Richard I's reign.
Gloves	Gloves were quite general (Fig. 2).
Colours	Colours on women's page (p. 28).

Henry II  
1154-1189



Richard I  
1189-1199



## VII.—WOMEN'S FASHIONS

(1154-1199)

THE long plaits of hair began to go out of fashion by the end of the century. The throat was occasionally covered by the wimple.

Under-tunic

The long tight sleeves were the only part of the under-tunic that were visible (Figs. 1, 2, 4, 5) except when a short type of gown was worn, then the long full skirt could be seen (Fig. 4).

Gown

The graceful fitting gown, often laced down the back was little changed, the skirt hung in heavy folds to the ground (Figs. 1, 2, 5). The short form of Saxon tunic was still sometimes seen (Fig. 4). The lower rounded neck (Figs. 1, 2), did not have the slit down the front (Figs. 3, 5). The very wide sleeves (Figs. 1, 2), though worn until the reign of John (p. 33) gradually became less popular. The new scarlet cloth and the fine soft woollen cloths were used by noblewomen and often beautifully embroidered; gowns were also of coarser woollen cloths, russet, and linens.

Sleeves

Scarlet cloth

Cloaks

Cloaks were quite general (Fig. 4), and made of the heavier materials.

Hair

The long plaits of hair (Fig. 2), were sometimes coiled round the head (Figs. 1, 3).

Veils

The short linen veils, with the gold or silken band round the head, came into fashion again in the reign of Richard I (Figs. 4, 5).

*Barbette*

In 1170 the *barbette* was introduced (Fig. 3), being a linen band passing under the chin and over the head. In 1190 a linen covering for the throat called the *wimple* appeared (Fig. 4). It was tucked into the dress and often veiled the chin. It was pinned to the hair above the ears (p. 37, Fig. 1), or on top of the head under the veil.

*Wimple*

Hose

Women's stockings were gartered at the knee.

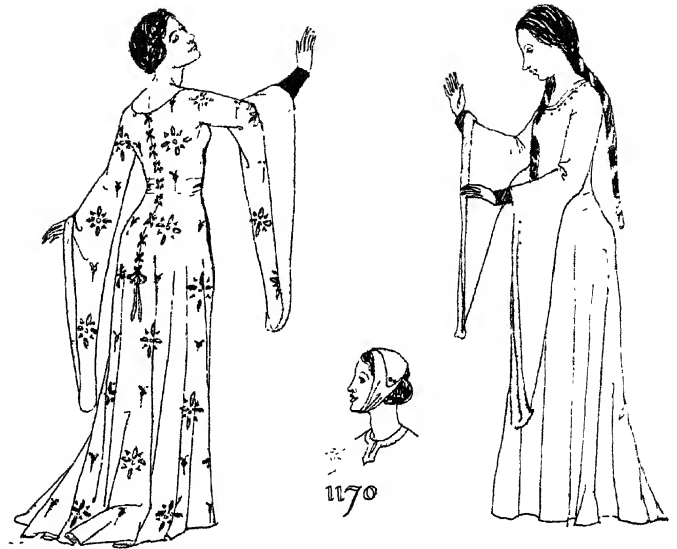
Shoes

There was very little difference between men's and women's shoes.

Colours

Scarlet—the colour of the new material—was worn by noblemen and women. Green and watchet (a light, greeny blue) were fashionable, and yellow, red, tawny (a yellow-brown), reddish browns, black, and greys, were worn.

Henry II  
1154-1189



Richard I  
1189-1199



## VIII.—JOHN AND HENRY III

(1199-1272)

TWO new types of super-tunics were worn in Henry III's reign.

Tunic

The tunic with the wide-shaped sleeves, and long skirt slit up the front remained unchanged (Fig. 1). Youths of the middle and lower classes still wore the shorter tunic that reached to above the knee.

*Dagging*

The hem of the tunic and perhaps the shoulder cape was sometimes cut up into deep scallops (Figs. 1, 4); this 'dagging' was later used a great deal.

*Super-tunics*

After 1200 a super-tunic was made from one long strip of material (Fig. 2). The sides could be left open or sewn together up to the hips; it generally reached to the calf and was sometimes split up the front. The long girdle was worn over this garment.

Sleeves

In 1225 another type occurred which hung free from the shoulders to the ankle or calf (Fig. 3), and was worn until 1300. The sleeves were unusual, being very wide and long, and gathered into small pleats on the shoulder. There was a short slit in the front so that the arm could pass through, leaving the sleeve hanging loose to the knee. This type of super-tunic often had a hood attached (Fig. 3).

*Canvas*

Both tunic and super-tunics were made of the same materials as before (p. 26), also a woollen cloth of yellow-brown colour; canvas was known during this period. Fur-lined super-tunics called 'pelissons' were not uncommon.

*Pelissons*

Hose

The leg-coverings remained the same, but cross-bands were rare after 1200 (Fig. 1).

Shoes

The toes of the shoes and boots were slightly more pointed.

Cloaks

The cloak, replaced by the super-tunic, was now only used on State occasions or for travelling (Fig. 4).

Hoods

The hood still remained the principal head-covering, the cape part of the hood was often worn separately (Fig. 4).

Hats

Small round hats were more common (Fig. 1), and sometimes put on over a white linen undercap or coif that covered the hair and was tied under the chin (Fig. 4).

*Coif*

Hair

The 'bobbed' hair remained fashionable, beards disappearing until about 1350.

Colours

Colours of materials are on p. 32.



John  
1199-1216



Henry III  
1216-1272



## IX.—WOMEN'S FASHIONS

(1199-1272)

THE hair was concealed again by 1216, and the wide, exaggerated sleeves were replaced by closer fitting ones.

Under-tunic

The under-tunic was seldom visible and remained as before.

Gown

The gown, still long and full, had a fairly low round neck (Fig. 1), which was sometimes open down the front and fastened with a brooch (Fig. 4). The long girdle that was fashionable for men was also worn by the women.

Sleeve

The wide type of sleeve was still fairly common (Figs. 1, 2), but early in the reign of Henry III they lost favour and small, fitting sleeves came into their own until the end of the fourteenth century.

The expensive cloth of scarlet and soft fine woollen cloths were for noblewomen's gowns, also coarser woollen cloths, a yellow-brown cloth, russet (the reddish brown or grey homespun), and linens were used.

Super-tunic

A type of super-tunic, similar to those worn by the men (p. 30), was sometimes seen among the lower classes (Fig. 3). The long skirt was often tucked into the side opening when working, and the bottom of the gown was pinned up, showing the underskirts. Aprons were also worn by middle-class and poorer women.

Cloaks

The full cloaks were richly lined and embroidered (Figs. 2, 4).

Hair

The long plaits were sometimes seen during the first year or two (Fig. 1), but the hair was generally arranged in large coils on either side of the head (Figs. 3, 4, 5), this fashion became very popular.

Veils, etc.

The hair was usually covered with a short veil (Fig. 2), or small linen cap-shapes (Figs. 3, 5). By 1220 the narrow band or circlet hitherto worn round the head, was widened out into a deep stiff band of linen, with the top wider than the bottom (Fig. 4). It was worn with the barrette—the linen band that was wound round the head and under the chin (see p. 29, Fig. 3).

Hats

Small round hats were occasionally worn by women when travelling, etc. (Fig. 2).

Colours

Scarlet and purple for nobles, green, watchet (light greeny blue) and murrey (deep purple-red), were very fashionable among all classes; red, tawny, reddish browns, and greys were still worn.

# John 1199-1216



# Henry III 1216-1272



## X.—EDWARD I

(1272-1307)

**V**ELVET was first mentioned in 1303, and was used in churches or worn by royalty, a less expensive material called fustian that looked very like velvet being worn by nobles from 1300. Serge was also mentioned in 1303.

**Tunic** The long tunic, introduced in 1189 (p. 26), was very much the same (Fig. 3—sleeves and skirt only being visible). The sleeves fitted more to the arm, and the skirt, sometimes slit up the front, hung to just above the ankle ; it was girdled at the waist.

**Super-tunic** The super-tunic of 1225 was unchanged (Figs. 1, 3). It hung loose from the shoulder to below the calf ; the front, and sometimes the sides as well, were open up to the hips. The very full sleeves pleated on the shoulder were unaltered (Fig. 3), though a plainer, loose-fitting sleeve became fairly common (Figs. 1, 2). The hood was worn as before with this super-tunic, sometimes sewn on, or there was a plain, upright collar round the neck (Fig. 1). Fur linings were general.

**Fustian** The expensive cloth of scarlet and the new velvety material (fustian),  
**Velvet** were worn by nobles for tunic and super-tunic (velvet as previously mentioned was for royalty only), also fine woollen cloths, coarser cloths, and russets were otherwise used, and serge for the outer garments.

**Serge**  
**Hose** The leg coverings were the same, still being well fitting to above the knee and fastened to the girdle of the breeches.

**Shoes** The pointed shoes were often fur-lined (Fig. 5) and decorated with a coloured or embroidered band at the instep among the upper classes (Figs. 2, 5).

**Cloaks** Large cloaks of serge or thick woollen cloths were still used in bad weather.

**Hoods** Though men often went bareheaded until nearly the end of the fourteenth century, hoods were the most usual head-covering. The point at the back of the cowl developed into a long tail called a lirapipe (Fig. 2), which was sometimes wound round the head (Fig. 4).

**Lirapipe**  
**Hats** The small cap-shape, or beret, with the tiny point on top and the rolled brim was also worn (Fig. 3), and the wide-brimmed hat for travellers (p. 27, Fig. 3).

**Hair** 'Bobbed' hair was still fashionable.

**Buttons** Buckles, etc., were gradually replaced by buttons (Figs. 1, 2).

**Gloves** Gloves were worn by noblemen or high officials.  
(Colours on p. 36).

Edward 1  
1272-1307



## XI.—WOMEN'S FASHIONS

(1272-1307)

A WIDER form of hairdressing became fashionable, and a new coarse net or wire covering, called the *crepinette*, was worn over the hair.

Under-tunic	The long under-tunic with the fitting sleeves was unaltered (Figs. 1, 2).
Gown	The gown was tight to the hips as before, and the skirt was full and very long ; the neck tended to be cut lower (Figs. 1, 2).
Sleeves	The sleeves were sometimes shorter, hanging wide from below the elbow, otherwise the tight fitting sleeves remained unaltered. The borders of the gown were often beautifully embroidered (Fig. 2).
Fustian	The fine scarlet cloth, fustian (silky-looking like velvet), and fine woollen materials were used for the noblewomen's gowns ; woollen cloths, russet, linens, and canvas, were otherwise used.
Velvet	Velvet was for royalty only.
Cloaks	Cloaks were very full and made of serge or thick woollen cloths, lined with softer materials (Fig. 2).
Hair	The fashion of coiling the hair over either ear was adopted by rich and poor. Young girls still had their hair loose with a silken band round the head.
<i>Crespinette</i>	The hair was now covered with a coarse net, or <i>crepinette</i> , which was made of silk or even gold (Figs. 4, 6). In its later richly decorative state it persisted for nearly two hundred years.
Wimple	The wimple (p. 29, Fig. 4) was generally worn throughout this reign (Figs. 1, 2), and also the veil. Widows had the wimple pleated in front and covering the chin (Fig. 5).
Head-dress	In 1290 the linen band round the head, that was worn with the <i>barbette</i> (p. 33, Fig. 4), spread out sideways over the wider form of hairdressing (Fig. 4). The top edge of this band was sometimes pleated on to a flat piece of stiffened linen covering the crown of the head (Fig. 3).
Shoes	The shoes had pointed toes and were cut similar to the male shoe. They were rarely seen under those long full-skirted gowns.
Colours	Scarlet for the nobility, also murrey (deep purple-red), green, watchet (light greeny blue), light blue, slate colour, tawny, brown, red, reddish browns and greys were worn.

# Edward 1 1272-1307



1  
1300

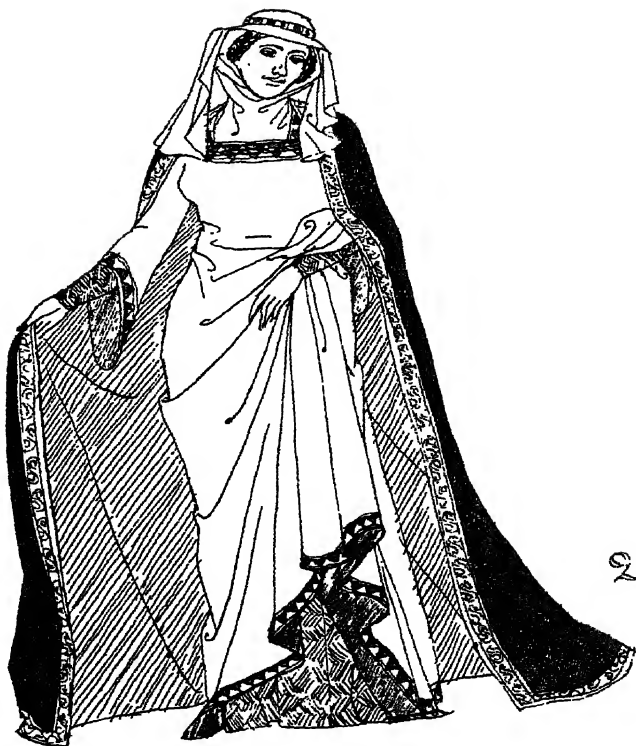


5  
'widuwe's wads'



6

\* first appearance  
of the crespinette



2

## XII.—EDWARD II

(1307-1327)

THE hood was occasionally used as a hat; more new materials were mentioned during this reign.

Tunic

The sleeves of the tunic were more fitting (Fig. 2. The tunic is here partly hidden by the super-tunic), otherwise this garment was no different from those worn in the preceding reign. The short tunic (Fig. 3) was still worn by youths, and the sleeves were sometimes left undone from wrist to elbow so that they hung loose showing the undersleeve (Fig. 3).

Super-tunic

*Garnache*

The simple sleeveless super-tunic of 1236 (p. 31, Fig. 2) was still to be seen (Fig. 2). In 1320 a very wide variety of this, called the *garnache*, was introduced (Fig. 1). The sides, as before, could be left open or sewn together up to the hips, and the shoulder-piece extended over the arm to the elbow. The oddly shaped lapels at the neck were peculiar to male garments during this century.

*Gold tissue*

Gold or silver tissue was much favoured by royalty and worn until the reign of Charles II. A soft woollen cloth of narrow width was worn by the wealthy, otherwise materials were as before (p. 34), the heavier cloths, serge, etc., being used more for the outer garments.

Hose

There was no alteration in the leg-coverings.

Shoes

Shoes also remained the same. Note that the 'point' of this type of shoe was always in line with the big toe.

Cloaks

Large circular cloaks, sometimes with a hood sewn to the neck opening in the centre, were of serge, etc. (Fig. 4).

Hoods

*Chaperon*

The hood was still worn in the usual manner (Fig. 3), though it was occasionally used as a hat (Fig. 5), and later called the *chaperon*. The opening for the face (Fig. 6*b*), was put on over the head, with the edge rolled back to make a brim, thus the shoulder-cape or *gorget* (Fig. 6*c*) hung down one side of the head, and the *lirapipe* (Fig. 6*a*) the other; or the *lirapipe* could be twisted round the head (Fig. 5). This did not become really fashionable until 1377.

Coif

The linen undercap, the coif (see p. 30) was still in use (Fig. 5).

Swords

Daggers were sometimes carried (see p. 43, Fig. 5), but swords were rarely seen with civil dress during the Middle Ages.

Colours

Colours of materials are shown on the women's page of this reign, also p. 36.

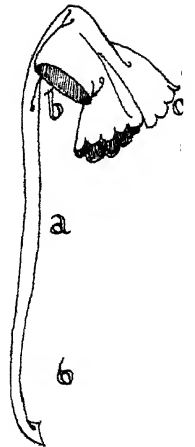
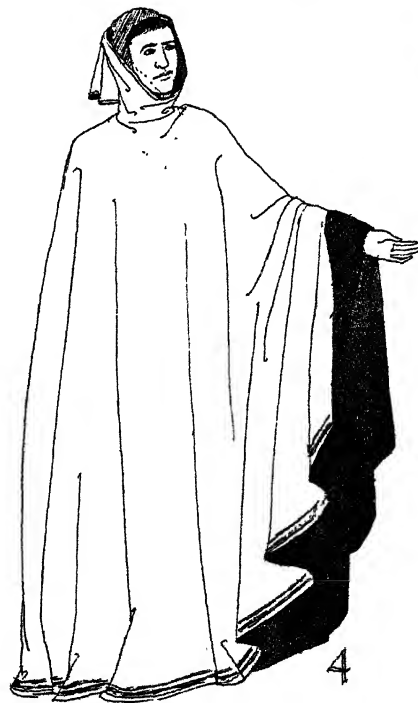


Edward 11

1307-1327



1320



### XIII.—WOMEN'S FASHIONS

(1307-1327)

THE head-dresses were wider. A new gown called the sideless surcoat was also introduced, and taffeta is mentioned.

Under-tunic

The long well-fitting under-tunic with the tight sleeves is to be seen in Figs. 1, 2, 4, and 5.

Sideless surcoat

In 1310 a gown called the sideless surcoat was made without sleeves, and the sides slit open down to the hips (Fig. 1), a fashion probably taken from the men's simple type of super-tunic (p. 39, Fig. 2). It was fairly fitting at the top and hung down in a full long skirt. The side openings were sometimes mere slits (Fig. 1), or they were cut square-shaped (Fig. 2); later the rounded form was worn and remained fashionable (Figs. 4, 5). During this reign these side-openings were sometimes laced across so that the gown fitted better to the figure (Fig. 4). The neck was cut round and often very low, leaving only narrow strips over the shoulders (Fig. 2). The middle class and poor women (Fig. 3) wore this new gown, and with the side openings even wider, it was worn by rich and poor for nearly ninety years.

Taffeta

Taffeta, a most expensive new material, was only worn by ladies of the highest rank. Noblewomen also wore the new soft narrow cloth of wool, also the scarlet cloth and velvety material (fustian). Gowns were also of coarser cloths, russet, and linens.

Cloaks

The cloaks were usually full and fastened across the front with rich cords (Fig. 5). The wearer's coat of arms was often used to decorate the cloak or gown, (see p. 53, Fig. 5).

Hair

The hair was still arranged in a large coil over each ear (Figs. 1, 2, 5).

Veils

Linen veils were held in place by the narrow band of silk or gold (Fig. 1) or draped over the high wide head-dress (Fig. 4). The wimple (Figs. 1, 4, 5) and crespINETTE (Fig. 2) continued to be fashionable. The high rounded head-dress widened out still more (Fig. 2), but this and the linen band under the chin (the barrette) were not to be seen any more after this reign.

Wimple

CrespINETTE

Colours

Cloths of gold and silver were worn by royalty and scarlet by nobles as before, otherwise colours were as in previous reign (p. 36).

Edward 11

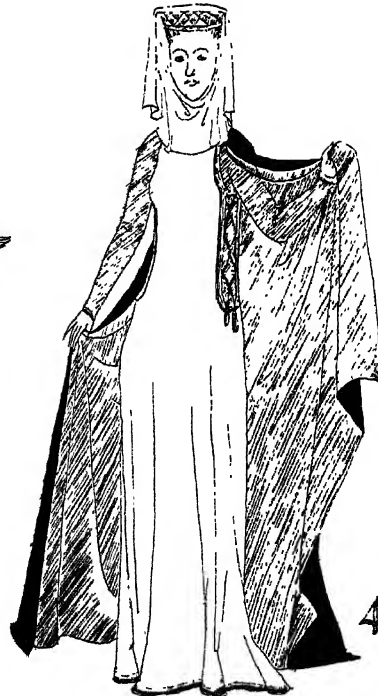
1307~1327



1310



lower class



1325

## XIV.—EDWARD III

(1327-1377)

EDWARD III encouraged the weaving trade, and many foreign craftsmen settled in England. New materials were introduced, and there was a noticeable change in men's garments. The younger men especially, of all classes, wore them short and tight displaying the full length of the leg.

The tunic was now called the *gypon*, and the super-tunic the *cote-hardie*.

*Gypon*

The *gypon* was a very well tailored form of tunic worn over the shirt. Until about 1360 it reached to the knee, after then it was made increasingly shorter until it barely covered the hips. The front was well padded. The sleeves fitting to the wrist are seen in Fig. 1, the rest of the garment being hidden under the super-tunic or *cote-hardie*. The sleeves were buttoned from wrist to elbow.

Sleeves

*Cote-hardie*

The *cote-hardie*, worn over the *gypon*, reached to the knee until 1360 (Fig. 1), and like the *gypon* it became very short (Figs. 2, 3). It was fastened down the front by a number of small buttons, to the girdle (Fig. 1), and later to the hem (Figs. 2, 3). Middle classes wore a short *cote-hardie* of moderate length (Fig. 5). At first the sleeves were cut away in front to the elbow, and hung long at the back (Fig. 1). This 'flap' was later replaced by a long streamer, usually made of white material, called the *tippet* (Figs. 3, 4, 5). The cuffs often extended over the hand to the knuckles (Figs. 3, 5). Elderly men wore a looser tunic (Fig. 4). The girdle was set low on the hips (Figs. 1, 5), and nobles wore flat metal jewelled belts (Figs. 2, 3).

Sleeves

*Tippet*

*Satin, silk*

*Flannel*

New materials used for body-garments were satin (1350), silk (1360), flannel of a fine linen, and a many coloured worsted material (1371), also woollen cloths, russets, etc.

Hose

*Points*

The leg-coverings were still made separately (Fig. 9). From 1350 they were longer, and fastened to the inside of the *gypon* by short laces or points with 'tag' ends, tied through a series of corresponding holes. Long hose with leather soles were worn without shoes.

Cloaks

*Broadcloth*

Richly lined semicircular cloaks were fastened with two buttons on one shoulder, and made of serge or broadcloth (thick cloth of fine wool), and lined with satin, etc.

Hoods

Hoods were still the usual head-covering (Figs. 2, 5, 7, 8). The cape-part, with the edges dagged, was sometimes worn separately (Figs. 1, 3). See p. 30 for 'dagging.'

Hats

A new beaver hat with a very high crown was popular early in the reign (Fig. 7), otherwise the small round hats were the same as before (Figs. 2, 5). From 1350 ostrich plumes or peacock feathers were used.

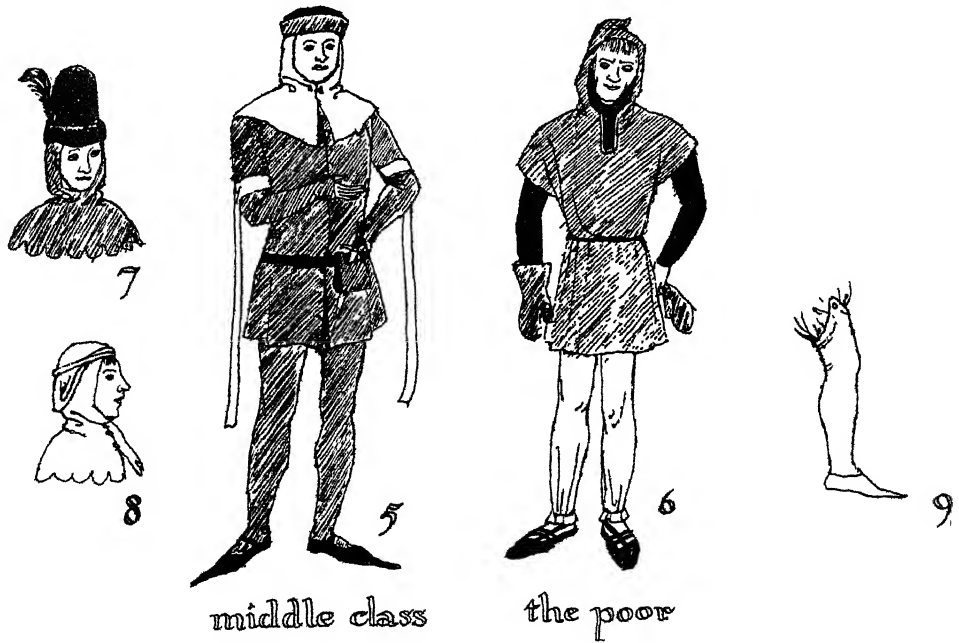
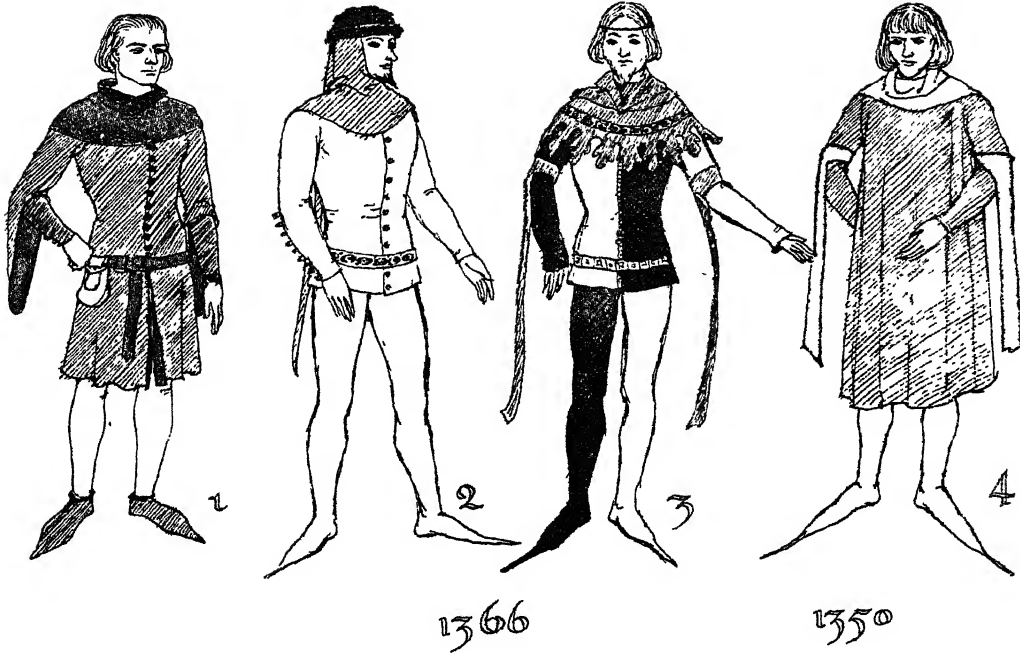
Hair

Colours

Hair remained 'bobbed.' Small beards were fairly fashionable (Figs. 2, 3).

Colours are shown on women's page of this reign (p. 44). Parti-coloured garments (Figs. 3, 5) became very fashionable for men.

# Edward III 1327-1377



## XV.—WOMEN'S FASHIONS

(1327-1377)

WOMEN'S faces were framed in wide, square-shaped head-dresses, and the ruffled veil made its appearance. The gown was called the cote-hardie.

- Kirtle* A close-fitting under-tunic called the kirtle was always worn. The long sleeves and tight bodice were seen in Figs. 2, and 3, the full skirt just touching the ground in Fig. 1.
- Cote-hardie* The gown, like the male super-tunic, was called the cote-hardie. The row of buttons down the front (Figs. 1, 4), and the long sleeves and tippets were identical. The dress was tight down to the hips hanging in heavy folds to the ground, and the neck was cut low, leaving the shoulders bare (Fig. 1). Small vertical slits, called fitchets, were made in the front of the cote-hardie, so that the purse hanging on the girdle underneath was accessible (Fig. 1).
- Fitchets*
- Sideless surcoat* The sides of the sideless surcoat (p. 40) were so much cut away that only a small panel was left front and back (Figs. 2, 3). These centre panels from the neck to the hip were frequently made of fur with a jewelled band down the front instead of mere buttons (Fig. 3). This gown was worn with little alteration throughout the century, even poor women wearing it in a more simple form (Fig. 5). The new silks and satins were used. Taffeta and scarlet cloth for the rich as before, flannel (of fine linen), soft woollen cloths, linens, and russet were also general.
- Silk, satin*
- Cloaks* Full cloaks, and sometimes hoods, were used for travelling, the narrower type fastened with rich cords, were for state functions (Figs. 3, 4).
- Hair* The plaits of hair were generally arranged longer, forming a square frame for the face (Fig. 1). The wealthy women had these plaits confined in a crespINETTE or decorative 'tube' on either side of the face, suspended from a narrow band worn round the head (Fig. 7, or for court wear, Fig. 3).
- Veils* Veils and wimples were in fashion (Figs. 2, 6, 7, 8), and made of a new fine transparent silk for the noblewoman.
- Ruffled veil* The ruffled veil (Fig. 4) consisted of several semicircular pieces of fine linen; the straight edges were pleated or ruffled together forming a frame round the face; the hanging ends at the back were sometimes ruffled as well.
- Jewellery* Buckles, brooches, and girdles, etc., were very rich, being made of gold and silver, set with precious stones. Copper, brass, and wrought iron were also used.
- Colours* Gold and silver tissue for royalty, new bright tan, and flame colour for nobles of high rank, also scarlet, murrey (deep purple-red), greens, blues, red, tawny, reddish browns, and greys.

Edward III

1327-1377



1330-50



1340



1350



1340-50



1360-70



lower class



8

## XVI.—RICHARD II

(1377-1399)

**T**HOUGH the fashions of the preceding reign were still worn, great changes took place between 1380-1390; when there was a new eccentric cut of men's garments with a definite German influence. There were also Franco-Burgundian novelties of folly-bells and jewelled collars.

*Houppelande*

In 1380 a very long full-skirted gown, called the houppelande was introduced (Figs. 2, 3, 4), and worn by both sexes. The very high neck reached right up to the ears and had a rich turned-over border. The skirts, slit at the front or sides, were of varying lengths, and fell in carefully arranged folds. The long trailing skirt was generally kept for more formal occasions (Fig. 2). The waist was higher than before. The sleeves hung very wide and long (Figs. 2, 3, 4).

*Sleeves*

*Bagpipe sleeve*

Towards the close of the reign the 'bagpipe' sleeve appeared; it hung full like the other sleeve, but it was shaped up to a small cuff at the wrist (Figs. 5, 6).

*Dagging*

The skirts, sleeves, and even the neck-borders were dagged—*i.e.* cut into deep scallops (Fig. 4).

*Gypon*

Only the very long tight sleeves of the gypon (under-tunic) were visible (Figs. 1, 3, 4).

*Cote-hardie*

The cote-hardie, buttoned over the padded gypon, was cut very short and tight with the neck and sleeves of the houppelande (Figs. 1, 5). Silk, satin, frieze (thick woollen cloth), fustian (p. 34), fine woollen cloths, taffeta for linings, and russet for the poorer men were used.

*Frieze*

*Hose*

The hose now reached from toe to hip, and were attached to the gypon by means of the eyelet holes and 'points' (laces with 'tag' ends).

*Cod-piece*

The front fork of the hose was covered by a triangular piece, called the cod-piece (Figs. 1, 5). This was worn till about 1570.

*Shoes*

The long pointed toes of the shoes became very exaggerated and by the end of the reign are sometimes curled back and fastened to the leg below the knee (Figs. 5, 9). Soled hose were still worn (Figs. 1, 4, 5).

*Galoches*

In 1390 galoches or pattens were strapped to the feet when the ground was muddy (Fig. 8).

*Hoods*

The lower classes still wore the hood in the usual way (Fig. 7).

The new fashion of wearing it as a hat (p. 38), with the lirapipe sometimes twisted round the head, gained in popularity. It was called the chaperon (Figs. 3, 4), and could be worn over the hood.

*Chaperon*

*Hats*

During the latter half of this period, there were different shaped tall crowned hats with rolled brims (Figs. 1, 2), or beaver hats with turned-up brims (Fig. 6).

*Hair*

The hair was 'bobbed' until 1395, when it was curled outwards in a thick roll covering the tips of the ears, and falling lower round the nape of the neck (Figs. 1, 5). Pointed beards were sometimes seen (Figs. 2, 5).

*Novelties*

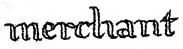
Jewelled collars and folly-bells were worn (Fig. 2). These bells were also hung on little chains from the girdle.

*Colours*

Colours are on women's page, p. 48. Parti-coloured clothes remained in fashion (Fig. 5).



1377-1399



peasant

## XVII.—WOMEN'S FASHIONS

(1377-1399)

THE sideless surcoat, kirtle, and cote-hardie, all with low necks, continued to be worn until the end of the century. The *houppelande* came into fashion at about 1399.

- Kirtle** The kirtle, or under-tunic, with long tight sleeves, remained unaltered (Figs. 1, 3, 4).
- Cote-hardie** The graceful cote-hardie (Fig. 3), sometimes buttoned down the front as in the previous reign, was still quite fashionable. The upper classes had the sleeves closely buttoned from elbow to wrist as before.
- Sideless-surcoat** The low side openings of the sideless surcoat were cut the same, but the skirt was often made of different material and gathered on to the front and back panels and side pieces (Figs. 1, 4).
- Houppelande** At the close of the reign, women adopted the *houppelande* worn by the men and wore it with very little alteration, the high neck and long sleeves being identical. The belt was high at the waist (Fig. 2).
- Frieze** Silks, satin, taffeta, fustian, embroidered materials, fine woollen cloths, thick cloth (frieze), serge, and russet were used.
- Hair** The hair at first was still parted in the centre with the two plaited coils, forming a square-shaped frame for the face. A narrow band was worn round the head, or the coronet for court wear, with the *crepinette* (Fig. 1).
- Head-dress** The long-shaped form of *crepinette* fashionable in the reign before, was now replaced by a round variety set higher on the head over the ears; note the slightly rounded shape worn with the straight side-plaits (Fig. 1), and the more rounded form made of coarser wire, with a jewelled band (Fig. 4). A wide ornamented padded roll, placed over the round-shaped *crepinette* was fashionable with the *houppelande* (Fig. 2).
- Veils** A short veil was worn with the head-dress of Fig. 2, otherwise they were little used.
- Wimple** The wimple still covered the throat of the middle-class and poorer woman (Figs. 3, 5).
- Shoes** The pointed shoes were similar to those worn by the men, though of course, not so extreme.
- Colours** Scarlet, greens, and blue, also red and white (the King's colours), and blue and white (Lancastrian), red hose were fashionable for men; purple, black, russets, and greys were also worn.

Richard II  
1377-1399



1393



3

middle class



4



5

peasant

## XVIII.—HENRY IV

(1399-1413)

EXCEPT for a few small alterations, men's fashions remained very much the same as before. Velvet was worn by the nobility.

Houppelande

The folds of the houppelande were arranged carefully under the girdle, and the long skirts were closed all the way round or only open at the sides (Figs. 2, 6). The shorter houppelande hung to the calf (Fig. 5). A loose hanging gown was sometimes worn by elderly men (Fig. 3). The neck was high during the first few years (Figs. 1, 4, 7), but by 1410 it was noticeably lower and slit down the front (Figs. 2, 5, 6).

Sleeves

The long hanging sleeves, fur-lined or dagged, were still seen (Figs. 2, 5), but the bagpipe sleeve was more popular (Figs. 1, 6).

Shoulders

Extra shoulder pieces with dagged edges made their appearance (Figs. 4, 6, 7), and men became 'shoulder-conscious.'

Gypon

The padded gypon or under-tunic to which the hose were fastened, was rarely seen.

Cote-hardie

In 1405 the pleats of the short cote-hardie were padded and stitched into place, front and back (Fig. 1); it had the neck and sleeves of the houppelande. The fastening was probably at the side-seam as no buttons, etc., were visible. Velvet was now used by the nobility, also silks, satin, and fine woollen cloths. The thicker cloths, serge, frieze, and broadcloth were for the outer garments, woollen cloths, and russet were for the poor.

Velvet

Hose

The hose were still fastened on the hips to the gypon. Long-soled hose were quite general, and the toes were less pointed (Figs. 1, 6).

Shoes

The exaggerated pointed toes went out of fashion. Long boots that fitted the leg to well above the knee were worn for travelling. In 1410 short boots to the calf were laced or buckled on the outer side to fit the leg.

Cloaks

Cloaks were no longer used by the upper classes.

Hair

'Bowl' Crop

The fashionable way of dressing the hair in 1410 is best described as the 'bowl' crop. The head was shaved up at the back and sides (sometimes to above the ears), and the hair with the ends curled slightly under, looked like a cap on the head (Figs. 1, 4). Beards went out of fashion by the end of the reign.

Chaperon

The converted hood, now the chaperon, continued in favour (Figs. 2, 3, 5).

Hats

In 1394-1415 soft high-crowned hats with a rolled or turned-up brim were fashionable (Fig. 4), also another variety with the crown flopping over the brim (Fig. 6). A form of head-covering that was worn by men and women was the fat, rolled-shape, usually made up of dark material cut up or dagged into small leaf-shapes (Fig. 7).

Jewellery, etc.

Personal adornments were very elaborate, and the purses hung at the waist, were bigger and more richly decorated.

Colours

Colours on p. 52.

Henry iv  
1399-1413



## XIX.—WOMEN'S FASHIONS

(1399-1413)

THE outstanding changes in the women's fashions were the increasing width of all forms of head-dresses, the lower neck of the houppelande, and the higher waistline. Velvet was worn by the noblewomen.

Houppelande

The houppelande was now more generally used, and the folds of the long trailing skirt were carefully arranged under the high-waisted belt (Figs. 2, 4). The high neck hitherto worn (Fig. 7) was frequently slit down the front (Fig. 3), and then made much lower (Figs. 1, 2). By the end of the reign the throat was bared, and the neck was V-shaped in the front, with a wide linen collar set flat across the shoulders (Fig. 4). The sleeves of the houppelande became so wide that they sometimes touched the ground (Fig. 2). The gown was frequently fur-lined.

Sleeves

Cote-hardie

The long fitting cote-hardie was seen for a few years (Figs. 5, 6), and the sleeves remained as before, covering the hand to the knuckles; sometimes long graceful streamers hung to the ground from small padded shoulder-pieces (Fig. 6).

Velvet

Velvet was used by noblewomen, and silks, satin, and fine cloths of wool also thick woollen cloths (frieze), and russets were used.

Cloaks

Cloaks for state wear were often circular in shape and fastened across the front with cords or jewelled clasps (Figs. 3, 5). These and sometimes the dresses were often decorated with the wearers coat-of-arms. Velvet for the nobles, serge and broadcloth were used.

Hair

The hair was dressed wide up on either side of the head (Fig. 4), and from 1400-1410 it was arranged above the ears (seen under the crespinnette of Figs. 3, 6). Small veils that were draped over the head of the more elderly women (Fig. 7, or for informal wear, Fig. 4), followed the current fashions. Light veils were also worn with some of the fashionable head-dresses (Figs. 1, 2, 5).

Veils

Head-dress

The decorated roll (Fig. 1) was still seen for a year or two, after then it became much smaller and was set flat on the head (Fig. 3). By the end of the reign there was a marked dip in the centre of all forms of head-wear (Figs. 2, 6, 7), and we have the first signs of the horned (Figs. 5, 7), and heart-shaped head-dresses (Fig. 6).

Jewellery

Metal (gold, silver, etc.) collars made up of the letter 'S' were worn by the nobility of both sexes (Fig. 3). The exact meaning of the 'S' is not known.

Colours

Scarlet, crimson, greens, and watchet (light greeny blue), remained in favour.

# Henry IV 1399-1413



1410



formed the basis of  
high heart-shaped  
head-dress

## XX.—HENRY V

(1413-1422)

THERE were no new outstanding features for men, and the exaggerated fashions of Henry IV's time died out.

Houppelande

The houppelande was worn a great deal, and the folds were often sewn into place both front and back, under the low-waisted girdle. The neck, slightly lower, was occasionally open a little way down the front (Fig. 1). The skirts were not open at the sides so much as before, and were sometimes closed all the way round (Figs. 2, 3).

Sleeve

The wide type of sleeve (Fig. 2) was retained for state functions until nearly 1450; the bagpipe sleeve (Fig. 3) was more common for general wear, but it was gradually replaced by a smaller, though by no means fitting sleeve (Fig. 1). Fur linings and trimmings were very fashionable. Velvet, silks, satins, and the fine scarlet cloth were used by the nobility, also fine woollen cloths, fustian (silky like velvet), coarser cloths, and russets were worn. Serge, broadcloth, and frieze, were for outer garments and winter wear.

Gypon

The gypon was still worn under the cote-hardie or houppelande, though it was seldom seen.

Cote-hardie

The short fitting cote-hardie was the same as in the previous reign, with the sleeve and neck fashions borrowed from the houppelande. The skirt was a little longer. It did not, however, seem to be so popular as the long stately garment.

Hose

The hose were still attached to the gypon with points (see p. 46). From 1420 parti-coloured hose (legs of different colours) were no longer fashionable.

Shoes

Shoes, soled hose, and the long fitting travelling-boots were unaltered.

Cloaks

The long cloak was seldom used except for travelling.

Hair

The 'bowl-crop' fashion of cutting the hair was still very popular. Beards were out of fashion and were rarely seen until 1535.

Hats

The chaperon and the various soft-crowned hats of the previous reign continued.

Colours

Colours are given on the women's page of this reign, p. 56.



Henry v  
1413-1422



## XXI.—WOMEN'S FASHIONS

(1413-1422)

EXCEPT for even wider head-dresses women's fashions were almost unchanged.

- Houppelande** The houppelande still had the very high waistline, but the high neck was not seen any more after 1415. It was replaced by the lower V-shaped neck with the flat linen collar that was introduced at the end of Henry IV's reign (Figs. 1, 2, 5); this linen collar was frequently worn double. The
- Sleeves** The wide sleeves were inclined to be even longer than before; they were often fur-lined.
- Kirtle** The sleeves of the undergown or kirtle were occasionally seen at the wrist.
- Gown** The gown or one-time cote-hardie, was still worn by some of the elderly middle-class women (Fig. 6); being fitting down to the hips as before, very unlike the full high-belted houppelande. Noblewomen used the silks, satin, velvet, and the fine cloth of scarlet wool. Fustian (similar to velvet, only slightly cheaper), fine woollen cloths, coarser cloths, russet, and linens were also used.
- Cloaks** Narrow cloaks were worn with full court-dress (Fig. 3). For travelling women wore full cloaks with shoulder capes, sometimes having hoods attached.
- Hair** The hair was generally hidden under the various net-coverings throughout this period. Until 1420 young girls still occasionally wore their hair loose.
- Head-dress** Though width was the dominant feature, some head-dresses had quite a strong upward movement. This was very noticeable in the roll-shaped head-dress of Fig. 2 (see also Fig. 6, p. 53), also a slight tendency was seen in the very wide fashion of Fig. 3. The head-covering of Fig. 1, with the shaped decorated roll crowning the head, was quite general, and it was sometimes even wider; the more pointed shape with the short veil (Figs. 4, 5) was also popular among the upper classes. Elderly middle-class women wore quite fashionably arranged linen head-coverings, and if widows they often wore the wimple as well (Fig. 6).
- Lawn** In 1415 lawn (fine, almost transparent linen) was mentioned.
- Colours** Scarlet and bright tan were still worn by the nobility; greens, blues, red, deep purple red, black, tawny, russets, and grey continued as before.

Henry V  
1413-1422



## XXII.—HENRY VI

(1422-1461)

**D**URING this reign the houppelande lost two of its most outstanding features, the high neck and wide sleeves. Chaperons were now made differently. Damask was first mentioned in 1430.

Houppelande

The extreme high collar of the houppelande disappeared ; it was now cut much lower with a small V-shaped opening in the front (Fig. 1). By 1440 it was distinctly low necked, and generally trimmed with fur (Figs. 3, 6). The gown with the open front (Fig. 1) was not fashionable after 1440, when the skirts were often shorter and of varying lengths (Figs. 3, 6, 7). The houppelande was girdled even lower on the hips, especially during the last ten years of this reign (Figs. 6, 7). The bagpipe sleeve, fast becoming old-fashioned, was much smaller (Fig. 1). The general sleeve of the period was fairly loose, being full and gathered at the shoulder with fitting fur-trimmed cuffs (Figs. 3, 6) ; towards the end of the reign, however, wide cuffs were fairly popular (Fig. 7).

Sleeves

Gypon

The collar of the gypon was made higher and showed above the neck of the upper garment (Figs. 2, 3, 6, 7). Fustian (like velvet) was used a great deal.

Cote-hardie

The cote-hardie was worn longer, and it still had the neck and sleeves of the houppelande (Fig. 2).

Damask

Damask (a richly patterned silk, originally made in Damascus), and a soft silky cloth (mixture of silk and fine hair) were new materials for royalty and noblemen ; velvet, silk, satin and various woollen cloths were in use as before ; 1423 Holland (fine quality linen for shirts, etc.) was used.

Holland

Hose

The hose still reached to the hip where they were fastened to the gypon.

Shoes

In 1440 the toes of the shoes, boots, and soled hose were made pointed again ; and in 1450 the long travelling-boots reaching up to the thigh were adopted by the upper-classes for general wear ; they were buckled to fit the leg and had coloured turned-over tops.

Hair

The short 'bowl crop' was still in vogue (Fig. 1), but between 1450-1460 the hair was allowed to grow longer (Fig. 6) ; after 1460 the long 'bob' returned to favour.

Chaperon

The fashion of wearing the hood as a hat and calling it the 'chaperon,' now developed still further. It was made in three separate parts and sewn together (Fig. 5). (a) the lirapipe, (b) the padded roundlet, and (c) the cape part or gorget.

Hats

Countrymen still retained the old-fashioned hat and the hood (Fig. 4).

Colours

Colours are given on p. 60.

Henry vi  
1422-1461



1437



1440-45



1455



4



a. lirapipe  
b. roundlet  
c. gorget



1455-60

## XXIII.—WOMEN'S FASHIONS

(1422-1461)

HIGHER head-dresses and even lower necks were affected by the wealthy lady of fashion. Long trailing sleeves disappeared. Damask was worn.

Gown

The high neck and long wide sleeves which once characterized the houppelande vanished during this reign. The bodice was tiny and fitting, with a very high waist, the skirt was long and full, and trailed on the ground for Court wear (Figs. 6, 9). The neck at first was rounded or V-shaped with a linen or fur collar (Figs. 2, 1); by 1440 it was deepened back and front down to the high-waisted belt, baring the shoulders (Figs. 5, 6, 9). For more general wear the neck of the gown was made in a deep 'V' at the front, sometimes to below the girdle, showing the undergarments, which were cut in a more moderate fashion (Figs. 7, 8). The long hanging sleeve was worn for a year or two (Fig. 1); then a smaller sleeve, quite loose fitting with either a small or wide cuff, replaced it (Figs. 2, 5, 6, 8); later the sleeves were made tight down to the wrist (Fig. 9). Fur trimmings and linings were popular. Damask, velvet, silken cloths, and satins were worn by the rich; woollen cloths, flannel (made of wool), and russets were used by the poorer people.

Sleeve

Damask

Flannel

Hair

The eyebrows were plucked, and also the hair, so that it was entirely concealed beneath the head-dress.

Heart-shaped  
head-dress

The roll-shaped head-dress was now developed to the fullest extent, and it was generally known as the heart-shaped head-dress (Figs. 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, frontispiece). The roll, low over the forehead, curled up on either side of the head in quite a variety of ways; being at first more rounded (Figs. 1, 2), then pointed in the front (Fig. 5), and finally curved steeply up in a sharp U-shape (Figs. 6, 8). The side pieces over the ears were generally made of richly decorated wire or net-like coverings (Figs. 1, 2, 4, 5, 8), sometimes they were of the same embroidered materials as the roll (Fig. 6). The long streamer or lirapipe was often adopted from the male chaperon (Fig. 5). The high pointed head-dress with the fine gauze veil supported on a wire frame was quite general on the continent, but was only worn in this country by the extremely fashionable noblewomen (Fig. 9).

Veils

A veil with the edge softly frilled was sometimes worn over the heart-shaped side pieces instead of the roll (Fig. 4). Elderly women or widows usually had shaped head-dresses of linen with a short veil at the back (Figs. 3, 7). The wimple became rare after this reign (Fig. 3).

Colours, etc.

Richly embroidered materials were often worn by men and women of rank. No new colours are mentioned, see p. 56.

Henry vi  
1422-1461



1

1423



3



1437



1433

2



5

1445



6

1440-45



7

1451



8

1460



9

1450-60

## XXIV.—EDWARD IV

(1461-1483)

THE influence of Burgundy on English fashions became even more noticeable.

Hats replaced the chaperon; the gypon was renamed the 'doublet,' and the cote-hardie the 'jerkin' or 'jacket.' Hose now reached to the waist.

*Doublet*

Though no longer called the gypon, the doublet was little changed. The front was still well padded and only the long tight sleeves and high neck were visible, as it was hidden under the over-garment. Made of silks, satin, and velvets for the wealthy.

*Jerkin*

The jerkin retained the main features of the cote-hardie; being well fitting, with the folds carefully padded and stitched front and back (Fig. 2). The neck was low, and the shirt was sometimes seen as in Fig. 7. The length of the jerkin varied, being sometimes short to the hips (Fig. 2), or longer half-way between hip and knee. It was girdled round the hips.

*Sleeves*

At first the sleeves remained as before (p. 59, Fig. 2); but later they increased in length and width, often having a slit in the front, so that the sleeve could hang free from shoulder to knee (Fig. 2), or they could be loosely tied together at the back.

*Gown*

Both long and short gowns were worn. The long type, retained the full-skirted effect of the houppelande, with the folds carefully padded and sewn into position (Figs. 1, 3, 6). The low neck was often V-shaped in the front (Fig. 6). The short gown like the long one, was closed all the way round, but it was not girdled, so that it hung free from shoulder to mid-thigh or hip (Fig. 7).

*Sleeves*

The sleeves of both gowns were full, especially at the shoulder where they were gathered and often padded, giving a very broad-shouldered appearance (Figs. 1, 3, 7). The separate hanging sleeves were very fashionable (Fig. 3). Nobles wore velvets, figured satins, and damask. Woollen cloths, serge, frieze, and broadcloth were also used.

*Hose*

From 1475 the hose covered the legs from toe to waist, where they were attached to the doublet (hitherto called the gypon) with points (see p. 42); cod-pieces were worn as before (see p. 46).

*Shoes*

During the first twenty years, the toes of all foot-wear were very pointed. Tall boots with turned-over tops remained in fashion. Coloured leathers were used. In bad weather thick wooden soles called pattens were strapped to the feet (Fig. 8).

*Pattens*

*Hair*

In 1465 quite long hair was fashionable for the dandy (Fig. 7), but a medium 'bob' was usual.

*Hats*

The chaperon was now only worn by elderly or professional men. Hats of beaver and felt were of many different shapes; high or low crowned with wide or rolled brims (Figs. 2, 3, 6, 7). A low-crowned hat was worn with a wide turned-up brim which was fastened with a jewelled brooch (Fig. 5). Metal bands, sometimes jewelled, were worn round the hats, and ostrich plumes came into fashion (Fig. 2). The lirapipe of the chaperon remained for a few years being sometimes attached to the brim of the beaver hat (Fig. 6).

Colours are shown on women's page of this reign, p. 64.



Edward iv  
1461-1483



## XXV.—WOMEN'S FASHIONS

(1461-1483)

- Gown** THE new 'butterfly' head-dress was the latest fashion for women. The gown with the tiny bodice, high waist, and full skirt was hardly altered; but the tight sleeves were now so long that they almost covered the hand. Though the high waist was more general, gowns with a low waist were sometimes seen (Fig. 2); also for court-wear a low waisted dress was worn (Fig. 1), with a faint suggestion of the sideless surcoat, an echo of the fashion of 1350. A low, rounded neck (Fig. 2) sometimes replaced the deep V-shape of Figs. 4, 6; also square necks showing the top of the under-dress were quite common (Fig. 7). Noblewomen wore damasks, many rich varieties of velvet, silks, and satin, also taffeta and soft woollen cloths. Coarser woollen cloths, frieze, flannel (of wool), russet, and linens were used by the poorer people.
- Cloaks** Long narrow richly lined cloaks were worn with Court dress (Fig. 1). Large circular cloaks were for general use. Velvet for the wealthy, and broad-cloth, frieze, and woollen cloths were used.
- Hair** The hair was still plucked back from the forehead, and concealed under the head-dress.
- Head-dress** The heart-shaped head-dress was seen during the first fifteen to twenty years (Figs. 1, 4); also the horned (Fig. 3) was worn tilted well back on the head; this backward movement became very characteristic of the head-fashions during the next few years. The very tall continental shape (Fig. 6), which was only worn in England by the extremist copying Burgundian fashions, formed the foundation for a short variety that became quite common (Fig. 7). It was usually made of dark material. Note also the turned back front and side pieces.
- Butterfly head-dress* From this shape, another and more decorative style appeared (Figs. 2, 5). It was worn right at the back of the head and was covered with a fine gauze veil held out on wires, and was called the 'butterfly' head-dress. During the following reign it was the most fashionable form of head-wear. The small loop occasionally seen on the forehead in the front of these sloped-back fashions (Fig. 7) was probably used for arranging the angle of the erection.
- Jewellery** Wealthy women wore wide jewelled collars round the throat (see Figs. 1, 2, 3).
- Colours** Gold and silver tissue continued in favour for royalty, scarlet, crimson, black, greens, blue, tawny, and russet were popular. There is no record of any new colours.

# Edward iv 1461-1483



1470



1479



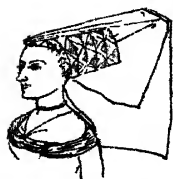
4



7

more usual  
head-dress

1480



5

6

## XXVI.—EDWARD V AND RICHARD III

(1483-1485)

OWING to the shortness of Edward V's reign it will not be treated individually.

The latest fashion was to slash the sleeve of the doublet, showing the fine linen shirt underneath. This was the first appearance of 'slashing.' High-crowned hats were no longer worn.

*Doublet* When the doublet was worn without the jerkin (Fig. 2), the front was left open almost to the waist displaying the shirt; the lower part was generally laced loosely together.

*Stomacher* A separate front-piece or 'stomacher' was often worn between the shirt and the doublet so that it showed at the laced opening. Women retained a form of this front-piece until the eighteenth century. The girdle was set fairly low on the hips with the doublet finishing just below (Fig. 2).

*Sleeves* The sleeves of the doublet were still fairly full, with a fitting cuff.

*Slashing* There were sometimes one or more 'slashes' in the sleeve at the elbow, or between the elbow and wrist, and the fine shirt sleeve was puffed out through these slits (Fig. 2). Rich materials were used for the doublet, satin, damask, etc.

*Shirt* Now that the shirt was so often displayed, it became much finer in quality and was beautifully embroidered at the neck-band; black and red silk with gold thread being very fashionable colours for the noblemen.

*Jerkin* The jerkin was longer than the doublet, generally reaching to mid-thigh (Fig. 1), and its sleeves could also be slashed. The neck was cut fairly low and square at first showing the shirt; (the neck and sleeves of the jerkin can be seen under the gown of Fig. 3). The materials were velvet, damask, etc.

*Gown* Long or short gowns were fashionable; both types hung in heavy folds, and opened down the front with facings or broad collars of fur or a contrasting material.

*Sleeves* The sleeves were long and wide, and were slashed in the front so that they could hang free from the shoulder (Figs. 1, 2, 3). They were made of satin, velvet, damask, or cloth of gold lined with velvet for royalty. Frieze, serge, and broadcloth were used by middle and lower classes.

*Hose* The hose were fastened to the doublet as before, at the waist. The cod-piece continued.

*Shoes* By the end of the reign, the shoe with the pointed toe (Fig. 2) was replaced by a shorter and more stumpy-looking type (Figs. 1, 3).

*Hair* Long 'bobbed' hair remained in fashion.

*Hats* A low-crowned hat with a turned-up brim, that had been worn in the preceding reign, was now the fashionable head-wear; a small part of the brim was generally cut away in the front and laced across with gold or silken cords.

*Colours* Colours are shown on p. 68.

Richard III  
1483~1485



## XXVII.—WOMEN'S FASHIONS

(1483-1485)

AS mentioned on p. 66, Edward V's reign is not being treated separately.

The 'butterfly' head-dress was very popular during these few years.

Gown

The graceful high-waisted gown remained unaltered, the bodice being small and fitting with the skirt hanging in heavy folds to the ground. The sleeves were tight and finished at the wrist with a small turned-back cuff. The neck was rounded and fairly low, with either wide or narrow richly embroidered collars (Figs. 2, 3). Velvet or fur trimmings were very popular, and often a deep band of fur was worn at the hem (Fig. 1). Velvets, silks, satins, damask, and fine soft woollen cloths were used by the upper classes; frieze, coarser cloths, and russet were general for the lower classes.

Under-dress

The petticoat, or under-dress, was only seen at the front of some of the low-necked dresses.

Hair

The hair was taken straight back from the face into the round-shaped head-dress. The forehead was still plucked.

Butterfly  
head-dress

Though the round hat-shape of the butterfly head-dress was decorated in a variety of ways, it will be noticed they were all of a very similar length, and were tilted right back off the head at about the same angle. The fine linen or gauze veils that were draped from the centre of the forehead were held out on wires, and they gave the individual touch to these head-dresses. One can still see to-day, on some of the monumental brasses, many fine examples of this fashion.

The extra strip of gauze veiling the forehead in Fig. 2 was retained in the smaller heavier 'hood' shape of the following reign, and formed the basis of the front-piece on the 'gable' hood (p. 73).

Shoes

The shoes were very similar to those worn by the men.

Colours

Purple, green, crimson, and black were worn, also deep blue, tawny, and russet. The darker colours were used more by the men.

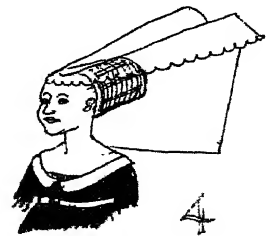
Richard III  
1483-1485



1484



3



4

\* Basis of Henry VII hood

## XXVIII.—HENRY VII

(1485-1505)

ENGLISH fashions were influenced by France and Italy.

Wide round-toed shoes made their appearance.

Doublet

The doublet, still with the low neck, was sometimes very short, reaching only to the waist (Fig. 3). The front was often slashed, with the shirt puffed out between.

Sleeves

The sleeves were full and slashed as before. One long slash, revealing the shirt from elbow to wrist, was sometimes affected (Fig. 3), and a number of small slashes down the length of the arm were not uncommon (Fig. 5). The materials were silks, satin, damask, and velvet; while woollen cloths were used by the poorer people.

Shirt

The neck of the shirt was often made quite low; it was still richly embroidered.

Jerkin

The jerkin, worn over the doublet, was either made with or without sleeves. If it had sleeves they were long and wide and slashed in the front, so that they could hang loosely from the shoulder, as in Fig. 2, p. 63. The neck was cut the same as the doublet. The jerkin was longer with a full skirt reaching to just above the knee, and it was girdled round the waist.

Gown

The gown was of varying lengths as before, though the short type was favoured by the dandy (Figs. 1, 3). They could hang loose or were belted at the waist. Wide fur facings were fashionable, these broadened out at the shoulder (Figs. 1, 3, 5) with a deep square-shaped collar at the back (Fig. 2). The sleeves, slashed from shoulder to wrist, often hung very long. The same materials were used as before.

Hose

The hose still reached to the waist where they were fastened to the doublet (Fig. 3). The dandy sometimes had them striped or parti-coloured, or the top part covering the hips was made of a different material or colour and occasionally slashed. This was the first sign of the 'trunk' hose. From 1495-1505 short, loose stockings were sometimes worn over the hose (Fig. 3). Hose were made of fine cloth or silk, or even velvet cut on the cross.

Shoes

The pointed shoe was replaced by a wide, flat, round-toed shoe (Figs. 1, 3, 5), and made of leather, silk, cloth, or velvet.

Hair

The hair was worn longer down to the shoulders.

Hats

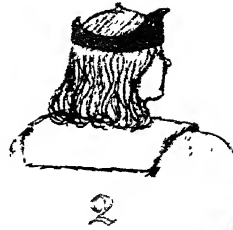
Small soft-crowned hats became very common, and the turned-up brim was fastened with a brooch (Fig. 3). By 1505 the brim was sloped outward as in Fig. 4. Fur, velvet, or woollen hats were seen. A very wide-brimmed hat, decorated with coloured plumes, was occasionally worn. It was fastened under the chin or slung over the shoulder with a wide ribbon (Fig. 1). Small caps of silk, velvet, or cloth and also embroidered materials were worn under the large hat.

Colours

Colours are given on p. 72.



Henry vii  
1485-1509



1495



## XXIX.—WOMEN'S FASHIONS

(1485-1509)

**H**OODS struck a new note in women's head-wear; the 'butterfly' head-dresses were seen no more. The high-waisted gown with the rounded neckline went out of fashion.

Gown

Though the low-necked gown with the high waist was worn until 1490, the gown with the square-shaped neck and more normal waistline eventually gained the day (Figs. 1, 4). The bodice was fitting, and generally had a fairly high square neck, but a small rounded neck with a square collar was sometimes seen at first (Fig. 2). A narrow sash, knotted at the front, was frequently used instead of a belt (Fig. 2). Skirts were full, sometimes having a long train at the back that was fastened up to the waist showing the rich lining of fur, silk, or velvet (Fig. 1).

Sleeves

The sleeves were small and tight at first (Fig. 4), sometimes with pointed cuffs and the sleeve slashed up to the elbow (Fig. 2); later very wide richly lined sleeves were worn with the long trailing dress (Fig. 1). Velvet and fine woollen cloths were used a great deal, also silks, satin, and coarser cloths, and russet as before.

A simple, sideless gown was still used for state functions (Fig. 3, see also p. 45).

Under-dress

The skirt of the under-dress was occasionally displayed when the gown was caught up at the back as in Fig. 1. It was not seen at the neck, the dark material filling the sides of the square neck (Fig. 1) were separate and sewn to the gown.

Hair

The hair was seen again in the front of the hood, and it was parted in the centre (Fig. 1).

Hoods

Plain rounded hoods (as women's head-dresses were now called) had a full hanging piece behind, and a coloured lining turned back from the face (Fig. 1). The sides were often split part way up with the front pieces brought forward over the shoulder; this became general after 1490. A more simple round hood with pointed side pieces was also worn (Fig. 2, note similarity of Fig. 7, p. 65, and Fig. 2, p. 69). The English 'gable' hood with the stiffened, shaped front and dark drapery hanging at the back (Figs. 3, 4) became very popular, and was worn by all classes until 1540. The hood was usually made of dark material with a small cap of linen, velvet, or gold tissue underneath, the undercap having a very decorative border.

Colours

Greens, reds, tawny, russets, blue-green, and grey were worn, no fresh colours being introduced during this reign.

Henry vii  
1485-1509



1495



# XXX.—HENRY VIII

(1509-1547)

**B**ROAD shoulders, flat hats, and square-toed shoes were the outstanding features of a fashionable man in Henry VIII's time. (See Frontispiece.)

- Doublet** The doublet, worn over the shirt and under the jerkin, generally had a low square neck until 1530 (Fig. 3); it was then gradually made higher, until by 1540 it formed a narrow collar or band round the throat.
- Sleeves** The sleeves were still slashed and fairly full to the wrist. The skirt of the doublet was very short at first, but was lengthened later.
- Bases** Sometimes separate carefully pleated skirts called 'bases' (similar to Fig. 4) were made, and worn with the doublet.
- Calico Shirt** The materials were velvets, satin, fustian, damask, etc., as before, also calico for the rich. Canvas trimmed with lace was quite usual. By 1525 the shirt was high round the neck (Fig. 3), and gathered into quite a deep band that was tied at the front. Red, black, and gold embroidery was still very popular. In 1540 the top of the band was often turned down in a small collar (Fig. 1).
- Jerkin and Sleeves** The jerkin was made similar to the doublet, sometimes without sleeves, or with the sleeves puffed to the elbow then fitting down to the wrist (Figs. 3, 4, 5).
- 'Mock velvet'** They were made of velvet, satins, damask, and a 'mock' velvet (of silk and wool, or silk and linen), also woollen cloths.
- Hose** Although the hose were made in one garment as before, covering the legs up to the waist, the top part was of different material or colour, and made very full and 'pouched' and often slashed (Figs. 1, 4). They were still attached to the doublet at the waist. Codpieces were much exaggerated.
- Shoes** The wide, rounded toes gave place to wide, square-toed shoes (Figs. 3, 4, 5), but more rounded and pointed shoes reappeared at the end of the reign (Fig. 1). Slashed toes were quite common (Frontispiece). Boots were worn on horseback.
- Gowns** Long gowns of thick cloth, often faced or lined throughout with fur, were worn by the older men (Figs. 2, 3, 5); and frequently had long full sleeves, slashed in the front so that they hung free to below the hem of the gown. Short gowns with the sleeves very puffed and full from elbow to shoulder were very fashionable (Fig. 1).
- Hair** The long hair remained until 1530, but from 1525 it was generally much shorter and often cut very close to the head (Fig. 1).
- Beards** Faces were clean shaven until about 1535, when short beards and moustaches returned to favour.
- Hats** By the second half of the reign, the soft cap-shape with the turned-up brim (Fig. 5) was only worn by elderly or professional men. Hats with a soft crown and almost flat brim (which later became quite flat), decorated with an ostrich plume, came into fashion from 1520 (Fig. 1). They were made of fine cloth or velvet, or taffeta from 1530, and black woollen knitted flat hats became general for younger men.
- Gloves, etc.** Gloves were carried, also fairly tall walking-sticks. Daggers and short swords were worn. Colours are shown on p. 76.

# Henry VIII 1509-1547



1519



1525  
Merchant  
& his son.

1528



## XXXI.—WOMEN'S FASHIONS

(1509-1547)

THE gable hoods and dresses with low square necks and wide elbow sleeves were typical of this period.

Gown

The bodice was beautifully fitted, having a very wide, low, square neck, with a narrow edging of lace or fine linen (Figs. 2, 3, 6, 7, 8); noblewomen often decorated the front with pearls as in Fig. 2. Smaller neck-openings were worn by the middle-class women (Figs. 1, 5). From 1541 the wide square neck was often filled in with a dark material, having a semicircular collar of lace or linen standing up round the throat (Fig. 9). The skirt was long and full, sometimes trailing on the ground in the earlier years; between 1535-1540 it was often flared stiffly out from waist to hem.

Sleeves

The sleeves had very wide cuffs turned up to above the elbow and were often fur-lined (Figs. 2, 3, 5). The under-sleeves, sometimes made separate and sewn to the gown, were full and slashed (Fig. 2) but fitting at the wrist, where there was a small frill of fine linen. Rich hanging girdles were worn (Figs. 1, 5), but the narrow sash tied at the front was very popular (Figs. 2, 7). Gowns were of taffeta, velvet, silk, satin, damask, soft silken cloths, a 'mock' velvet (of silk and wool or silk and linen), and fine woollen cloths, also coarser cloths and russet for the poor.

Hair

The hair was bound round with silks or ribbons into two long tails and wound round the head, crossing in the front; and these tails were seen in the front of the hoods (Figs. 2, 4, 7, 8). From about 1540 the hair was parted in the middle (Figs. 6, 9).

Hoods

The gable hoods of dark cloth had richly decorated or coloured front-pieces (red, blue, russet, etc., Figs. 1, 2, 5, 8). From 1525 these front-pieces were generally turned up over the hood (Figs. 2, 4, 8), leaving the sides of the linen under-cap curling out below. The material hanging at the back was often divided into two pieces (Fig. 3), and was sometimes caught up over the top of the hood (Fig. 7).

*French hood*

From about 1540 the gable hood was replaced by the rounded French hood (Fig. 9), which was favoured by Katherine Howard. It was set well back on the head, showing the hair. An English hood fairly similar to the French type also appeared (Fig. 6); the top was rounded and set flatter on the head, while the sides were pointed. Hoods were made of velvet or silks.

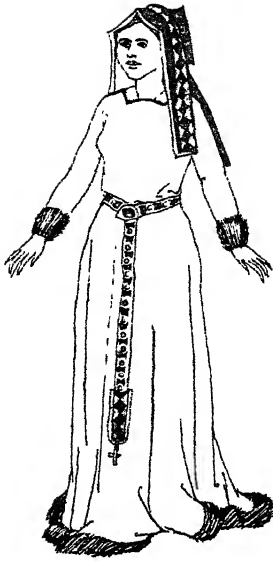
Purses

During the sixteenth century purses were made of leather or silks, often embroidered, and drawn together with strings, at the top.

Colours

For nobility only, by law, deep crimson and blue velvets, and gold embroidered materials. Light tawny, orange-tawny, russet, soft reds, scarlet, murrey, black, blue, greeny-blue, light and dark greens, blue-green, and greys were worn.

# Henry viii 1509-1547



1519



1530



1540



6



1520-43

7



1528

4



8



1541

9

## XXXII.—EDWARD VI AND MARY

(1547-1558)

SPAIN influenced the world of fashion.

Doublet

The doublet was well fitting with a high neck and low waistline ; the skirt remained as before, until 1550, when a double skirt was frequently worn, giving a much fuller effect.

*Ruff*

A narrow gathered edging or tiny ruffle of linen was sometimes worn at the top of the neck-band (Figs. 1, 3) ; this eventually became very large, forming the ' ruff ' so typical of the Elizabethan period.

Sleeves

The sleeves of the doublet often fitted tightly to the arm and had a small ruffle at the wrist (Figs. 1, 2). Shoulders were still exaggerated, and to emphasise them still more a small shoulder-piece was inserted into the arm-hole as in Fig. 3. Velvet, satin, canvas, etc., were used.

Jerkin

The jerkin was worn over the doublet and was cut very much the same. The waist began to be pointed in the front (Fig. 1) ; during Elizabeth's reign this became extreme and was padded out, forming the so-called ' peascod ' belly. Velvets, satin, damask, and woollen cloths were used as before. In 1550 leather or buff jerkins were worn, usually made without sleeves (Fig. 3).

Hose

The leg-coverings remained unaltered. The middle and lower classes generally had the full-pouched upper part (or breeches) longer, almost down to the knee.

Codpieces

Codpieces were gradually discarded and were not worn after 1570. The full upper hose (breeches) were generally made of the same material as the doublet or jerkin, or among the lower classes of thick cloths.

*Knitted hose*

Knitted stockings were first mentioned in 1553 of silk or wool. Stockings of thick yellow wool were very common for working men and youths.

Shoes

Broad-toed shoes were proclaimed no longer fashionable during Mary's reign.

Gowns

Gowns, always worn out of doors by any man of taste, were generally long (Figs. 1, 5), but some young men preferred them short, or, very occasionally, a short cloak instead. The sleeves of the gown were generally short and full to the elbow (Figs. 1, 5) ; long sleeves were still worn by the middle class (Fig. 4). Serving-men and apprentices wore thick, dark blue cloth coats (Fig. 2), sometimes made without sleeves, thus showing the sleeve of the doublet. Frieze, broadcloth, etc., was used.

Cloaks

Hats

The crown of the hat was slightly fuller and the brim was flat (Figs. 1, 3). The soft cap-shape was retained by elderly men (Fig. 5).

Blue-coat Boys

The boys at Christ's Hospital wear the yellow stockings and long blue coats to this day.

Colours are given on p. 80.



Edward vi  
1547-1553



1553

Mary  
1553-1558



1558  
middle class  
4



1556

5

### XXXIII.—WOMEN'S FASHIONS

(1547-1558)

SPANISH fashions began to make their appearance in England.  
The farthingale was introduced.

Gown

The well-fitting bodice was made very low-waisted when the farthingale was worn (Fig. 2). High necks now became general, and the stiff lace or linen collar was supported on a wire framè (Figs. 2, 4).

Farthingale

The full skirt was fashionable until 1550, when a skirt after the Spanish fashion, called the farthingale, was introduced (Fig. 2). It was wide, spreading stiffly out from the hips to the hem, being supported on an under-petticoat that had a series of hoops which were smaller at the top, fastened up it at intervals. The skirt was generally open in the front, displaying the rich petticoat. Elderly and middle-class women wore gowns of a more simple cut (Fig. 5).

Sleeves

The sleeves were fairly fitting. Sometimes they were long to the wrist with the shoulders accentuated (Figs. 1, 3, 4), or they reached to the elbow only, where they were finished with wide cuffs and full lace or silken under-sleeves (Fig. 2); a small edition of the sleeve of the preceding reign. Velvet, damask, silks and satin, and fine soft woollen cloths were used by the wealthy; fustian (like velvet) and woollen cloths and russet were also used.

Pickadils

When borders like the shoulder-pieces round the top of the armhole were cut into small equal sections, they were called 'pickadils' (Fig. 3).

Over-gown

The loose over-gown was similar to those worn by men. It hung free from the shoulders and fell full to the hem, being open down the front; it was sometimes fastened at the throat. The long sleeves were full and puffed at the shoulder.

Hair

The hair, waved back from the centre parting, was seen in front of the hood.

Hoods

Throughout this period, hoods were similar to the French type worn from 1540. The top was more flattened (Fig. 2), and sometimes 'dipped' in the centre (Figs. 1, 3). The old-fashioned gable hoods were retained by the older women of the middle and lower classes.

Girdles

Girdles with one long hanging end were fashionable (Figs. 2, 3), though the small knotted sash was quite common (Figs. 1, 4).

Shoes

Velvet shoes were popular, and silk or leather were also worn.

Colours

Deep red, scarlet, soft reds, purple, black, greens, blues, tawny, and russet were still worn. Watchet (light greeny blue) was in favour in Edward VI's reign; a light grey blue was also worn from 1553.

Edward VI

1547-1553

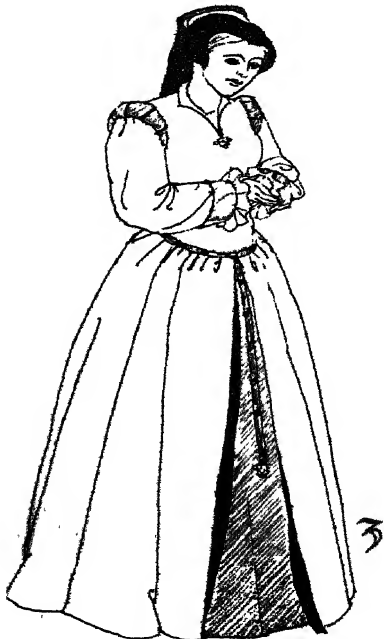


1551



Mary

1553-1558



3



1558  
4

1558  
middle class



5

# XXXIV.—ELIZABETH

(1558-1603)

THE outstanding features of Elizabeth's time were the huge ruffs, short trunk-hose, and the 'peascod belly.' Foreign weavers introduced many fine new materials that were softer and more glossy than any used before.

**Ruff** The ruff (Figs. 1, 2) reached enormous proportions by 1580 (Fig. 5), when it had to be supported on a wire frame; but from 1600 it returned to a more normal size (Fig. 8). The smaller type was usually worn by the middle class (Fig. 4). Lawn, cambric, and very fine linen were used for the ruffs; they were lace-edged or embroidered, and starched different colours, yellow being very popular. Turned down lace-bordered linen collars as in Fig. 7 were worn by men during last ten years.

**Doublet** The doublet (seen under jerkin of Figs. 3, 5, 8), developed a very low-pointed waist which by 1580 was padded out forming the peascod belly (Fig. 5).

**Peascod-belly** The sleeves of the doublet were fairly full, with a small ruffle at the wrist. Silks, satins, taffeta, fustian, and canvas were used.

**Sleeves** The jerkin was cut similar to the doublet, also having the peascod belly. It was either made with the sleeves slit down the front so that they could hang free from the shoulder (Fig. 3), or without sleeves (Figs. 5, 8). Note the larger shoulder-pieces round the top of the armhole (Fig. 8). The skirt of both doublet and jerkin was much smaller, with a deep pointed front; and was cut up or divided into six or eight pieces, the front overlapping the back.

**Jerkin** Velvets, satins, silks, damask, and, from 1570, tuft-taffeta (a velvet of two colours) were worn by the rich; fustian, frieze, and russet were also worn.

**Tuft-taffeta** From 1577 a short loose jacket with the side seams left open was called the mandilion. It was worn by soldiers and gentlemen, and often put on like a cloak with the sleeves hanging front and back, with the jacket part covering the shoulders.

**Mandilion** The word 'hose' was no longer applied to the whole of the garment covering the legs from the toes to the waist.

**Hose** Though the upper and lower half were still sewn together, the top, now called the trunk-hose, was puffed out and padded with horsehair or cottonwool; and as before was made of the same material as doublet or jerkin.

**Trunk-hose** The trunks were generally cut up into wide strips, called 'panes,' showing the lining (Fig. 8). Full unpadded trunks were also worn.

**Panes** During the 'eighties trunk-hose were often very short (Fig. 5), contrasting with the long Venetian hose (Fig. 3) which were also fashionable at this time.

**Venetian hose** The long leg-coverings sewn to the trunks were now called stockings. Short stockings were worn with the Venetian hose (Fig. 3), or short stockings as in Fig. 8, were gartered below the knee over a separate upper part sewn to the trunk-hose. They were knitted of silk or finest yarn, or wool for the not too-fashionable man.

**Stockings** Shoes with small heels made their first appearance towards the end of this period; and cork was often used instead of leather, for the soles of the shoes.

**Shoes** Long gowns were worn (similar to Figs. 4, 6), also, towards the end of the reign, gowns with hanging sleeves were common (see p. 87, Fig. 3). Velvet or fur (e.g. fox, or wolf-skin) facings were general.

**Gowns** Short cloaks were most fashionable, and were with or without collars (Figs. 1, 3, 5). They were made to match the suit, or were of frieze or woollen cloths.

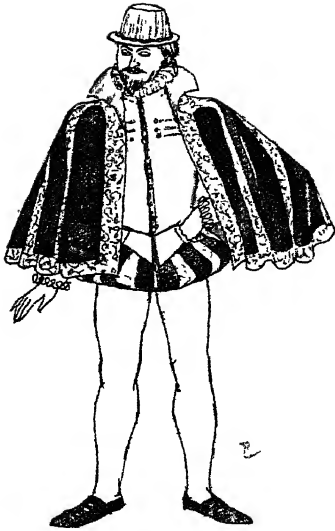
**Cloaks** Short hair was fashionable at first (Fig. 2), but longer later (Figs. 5, 8).

**Hair** Small flat hats continued in fashion until 1570, though a small type was worn at court during the 'eighties (Fig. 5). The soft-crowned Spanish hat (Fig. 2), and the stiff-crowned hat (Fig. 1), came into favour, and they were made of silks, taffeta, or velvet. High-crowned beaver hats were worn from about 1560 (Figs. 10, 11, 12). Flat caps of knitted wool were worn by apprentices from 1582. The round indoor cap or night-cap was rarely seen out of doors, except on old men (Fig. 9).

**Hats** Suits and cloaks were sometimes covered with a number of very small slashes. Colours are shown on women's page of this reign (p. 84).

**Slashing**

# Elizabeth 1558-1603



1580

1583

1602

\*Venetian hose introduced 1570 to 1575

## XXXV.—WOMEN'S FASHIONS

(1558-1603)

**R**UFFS and the French farthingale were the new fashions for Elizabethan women; new elaborate materials were also worn.

*Ruff* Women's ruffs were the same as those worn by the men (see p. 82). At the close of the century, wide lace or lawn collars came into fashion. These were wired to stand stiffly up behind the head, as in Figs. 7, 9.

*Gown* The neck of the gown was generally open in the front down to the waist, showing the undergown (Figs. 1, 2, 5), or the stomacher (separate front-piece, Fig. 6), and the fine linen under-garment gathered up to the throat under the ruff (Figs. 1, 2, 5, 6). Unmarried women usually left the neck uncovered; this became very popular towards the close of the reign (Fig. 9), the Queen herself leading the fashion. The bodice was well fitting, with a normal waistline for the greater part of the reign, but later it was very stiffly corseted with a deep point in the front (Figs. 7, 9).

*Sleeves* The long sleeves were puffed at the shoulder; a fashion which gradually became so exaggerated that they had to be supported on a framework of bone or wire (Figs. 5, 9). The male fashion of separate hanging sleeves was also adopted (Fig. 6). Pickadils continued (p. 80).

*Farthingale* The wide-spreading skirt remained in favour, and though the farthingale was not always worn (as in Fig. 1) it was very common.

*French farthingale* In 1590 another version was introduced from France; a large padded roll was tied round the hips under the petticoat (Fig. 8), making the skirt stand out square from the bodice (Figs. 7, 9). A flat form of ruff was often worn round the hips from 1600 (Fig. 7). The skirt of the French farthingale was shorter to the ankle. Velvets, silks, satin, taffetas, and damasks were worn by the upper classes, fustians (like velvet) and fine woollen cloths, coarser cloths, serge, and russet were also worn.

*Hose* Knitted stockings of silk were fashionable, finest yarn or worsted and wool were used.

*Shoes* Shoes were made of velvet, silk, and Spanish or English leather, and often embroidered, cork-soled shoes were fashionable in the second half of the reign.

*Hair* The hair was shown much more, and, except for a small cap on the back of the head, was often uncovered out of doors (Fig. 1). Later, the hair was dressed off the forehead over a high pad (Figs. 7, 9). Hair-dye was quite common among the upper classes. Pearls were used a great deal to decorate the hair on formal occasions.

*Hoods* Hoods remained almost unaltered (Figs. 2, 6), and during the first part of the reign small types of hoods were also worn (Figs. 1, 3, 5). Gable hoods were seen no more after this reign (Fig. 4).

*Hats* Hats after the male fashions were worn over a small coif or undercap (Fig. 5a), and they were made of taffeta, or felt after 1600.

*Fans* Fans were first used during this reign, though the folding fan, as it is to-day, did not appear until 1590.

*Muffs, etc.* From 1570 ladies of fashion often carried muffs. Small mirrors hanging on a ribbon from the girdle were also seen.

*Colours* Yellow, orange, tawny, straw-colour (1578), bright tan (fashionable for the Queen and nobility), peach, flame, and rose colours, soft reds, scarlet, crimson, purple-reds, black (more for men), blues, watchet (light greeny blue), greens and sea-green (a changing colour), cold and warm greys, white and russets.

Elaborately embroidered gowns or suits were very popular among the wealthy.

# Elizabeth 1558-1603



1576



1587



1580



1562



1583



6

1580

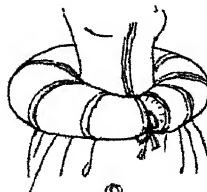


8



1600

9



## XXXVI.—JAMES I

(1603-1625)

**T**HOUGH the ruff, peascod belly, and short trunk-hose began to go out of fashion during this reign, they were retained for state functions.

Neckwear

The ruff continued in favour for some years (Figs. 1, 3), but it was often replaced by a linen collar with a lace border, either drooped as in Fig. 2, or held out round the throat on a wire frame (Fig. 2*a*).

Falling band

Another variety of collar called the 'falling band' appeared and became general from about 1620 (Figs. 7, 8). It was a cross between the ruff (Fig. 1) and the lace-bordered collar (Fig. 2); and was made of more than one layer of fine linen. Neck-linen was starched white or yellow.

Doublet and Sleeves

The doublet was stiffly tailored with a fairly high waist line; the peascod front disappeared, but the deeply pointed skirt remained (Figs. 7, 8). The sleeves became tighter with fairly wide shoulder-pieces (Figs. 1, 7, 8); small linen ruffles were usually worn at the wrist to match the ruff (Fig. 1), or turned-back, lace-bordered cuffs with the linen collar or falling band (Fig. 7). Velvet, satin, and fustian were used a great deal; taffeta, silk damask, or canvas (for the middle and lower classes), and cloth were also worn. Breeches were generally made to match the doublet.

Jerkin

The jerkin was seldom used until 1620, when the sleeveless leather one (Fig. 2) became very popular. False sleeves were sometimes attached, thus doing away with the necessity of wearing the doublet underneath.

Breeches

Trunk-hose (later called breeches) were longer, and they hung full to just above the knee where they were sometimes decorated with small bunches of ribbons (one-time 'points') (Figs. 6, 7, 8). Wide, loose-hanging breeches were seen for a few years, early in the reign (Fig. 4). Different varieties of Venetian hose were quite common (Figs. 1, 3).

Stockings

Knitted stockings of silk or thread were considered the only correct leg-wear.

Boot-hose

Thick over-stockings, worn inside the boot since Henry VIII's time, were called 'boot-hose.' The tops had gradually become more elaborate, and were edged with lace (Fig. 6).

Shoes

The round-toed shoe was at first fastened in the front with a small bow (Fig. 5*a*), which very soon became so large (Fig. 7) that it formed a huge rose (Fig. 5*b*).

Boots

Riding boots with spurs were not kept for riding only, but were used for walking by the man of fashion. They were well fitting, and when not turned down, reached well up the thigh.

Gowns

Long gowns of damask or cloth were worn by elderly men. The sleeves were slit in the front (Fig. 3).

Cloaks

The cloaks were longer, reaching to the knee, and were made of velvet, satin, damask, or cloth.

Hair

The hair was longer, covering the ears.

Hats

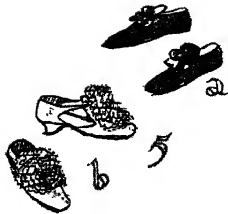
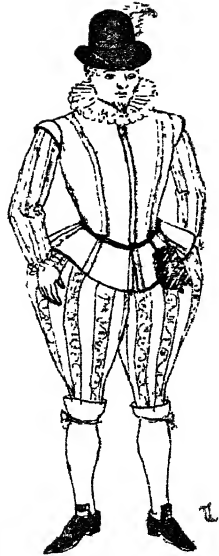
High-crowned hats of felt or beaver had wide brims 'cocked' on one side (Figs. 7, 8).

Gloves, etc.

Gauntlet gloves were used by the wealthy. Rapiers were still worn, but not daggers, after 1605. Braid trimmings were used a great deal on suits and cloaks. Colours are given on p. 88.



# James I 1603-1625



## XXXVII.—WOMEN'S FASHIONS

(1603-1625)

THE French farthingale was most popular in the earlier part of the reign; dresses were little altered until 1615, when more graceful fashions began to make their appearance.

**Gown** The bodice was still made rather straight, with the waistline deeply pointed in the front (Figs. 3, 5). Fashionable young women had the neck low and square (Fig. 3), otherwise high-necked gowns were more usual. The ruff was worn as before during most of this period. From 1615 the bodice was much shorter and the waist set high, though still pointed a little in the front; and the neck was very low and 'U'-shaped (Fig. 2).

**Falling band** The lawn or cambric collar that was worn by the men and called the 'falling band' was now adopted by the women (Fig. 2). Yellow starched ruffs and 'bands' were very fashionable.

For the first twelve to fifteen years the French farthingale was worn with even shorter skirts. After that the huge padded roll round the hips was discarded (Fig. 2), and the dress gathered to the bodice hung full to the ground.

**Sleeves** Long sleeves, puffed and padded out at the shoulder, were worn with the farthingale (Figs. 1, 3, 5). They were replaced by shorter sleeves which were fuller at the elbow and generally slashed in the front, showing the lining (Fig. 2). Small shoulder-pieces still adorned the top of the sleeves (Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6). Satin gowns were very popular, soft silken cloths (lined with velvet) and woollen cloths were used.

**Over-gown** The over-gown hung full from the shoulder, was open in the front, and often had no sleeves (Fig. 4). Velvet, fustian, and woollen cloths were used.

**Hair** The hair, still dressed over a roll in the front, was fairly flat across the top at first; then sometimes puffed high in the centre as in Fig. 3. With the advent of the new and more graceful fashions, the hair was taken back from the forehead and coiled in a small bun up on the back of the head; the side-pieces were loosely curled and fluffed (Fig. 2). Ribbons, jewels, and even ostrich feathers decorated the hair on special occasions.

**Caps** Small caps were worn with the earlier form of hairdressing (Figs. 1, 3, 5). Long veils were seen on widows (Fig. 6).

**Hats** High-crowned hats after the male fashion were worn over small under-caps (Fig. 4).

**Stockings** Silk, worsted, or thread stockings were in vogue, replacing the cloth or woollen ones.

**Shoes** The round-toed shoes had tiny square-shaped heels. The huge bows were for men only.

**Fans, etc.** Fans were used. Small 'patches' on the face became popular by the end of the reign.

**Colours** Flame and rose colour were very fashionable, orange, purple-red, grey, greeny blue, light and dark greens, and white were worn. Men also favoured black, black and white, scarlet, deep mauve, and purple. Whole gowns or suits of the nobility were often embroidered.

James I  
1603-1625



1605



1615



1612



1616

4



1618

5



6

# XXXVIII—CHARLES I

(1625-1649)

**L**ACE collars, long hair, and tall boots were the chief items affected by the man of fashion. The character of the doublet and breeches changed during the 'thirties.

**Neck-linen** By 1630 the falling band (Fig. 1) was replaced by a wide lace collar which spread out over the shoulders from the high neck of the doublet (Figs. 2, 3).  
**Collars** Smaller linen collars, sometimes lace-edged were also quite general (Figs. 4, 5, 6). Coloured starches were not used.

**Doublet** Until 1633 the doublet was tight-fitting and small-waisted, with a deeply pointed skirt cut in overlapping flaps (Fig. 1). It was still adorned at the waist with ribbons (*i.e.* 'points'), and at the armhole with wide shoulder-pieces.

**Sleeves** The upper part of the sleeve was generally paned (or cut into strips)—(Figs. 1, 3), and the front and back of the doublet was often slashed (Fig. 3). Later the doublet was made looser, though still well tailored (Figs. 2, 3, 4); the pointed skirt disappeared, and though the shoulder-pieces remained they were much smaller. The collar of the doublet was narrow and upright round the throat. The front was sometimes left half unbuttoned at the waist, showing the shirt (Figs. 3, 4); a fashion which was developed by 1650 into a short jacket (see Frontispiece).

The sleeves were made fitting, sometimes with a slit in the front, and were turned back in a small cuff at the wrist where the fine lace-edged shirt was visible (Fig. 2). Satin was most fashionable; silks, linens, and woollen cloths are also used.

**Breeches** The breeches, now hooked to the doublet at the waist, were not so full, and gradually became quite tight fitting. They at first finished above the knee (Fig. 1), later below where they were gartered and decorated with huge bows (Fig. 3), ribbons (or points, Fig. 1), or rich cords (Fig. 4). Towards the 'forties, breeches were sometimes left loose at the knee (Fig. 4).

**Hose** Silk stockings were the fashionable wear; more than one pair was worn in the winter.

**Boot-hose** The lace-edged boot-hose of fine linen were used as before (Fig. 2).

**Shoes** For full dress, shoes had red heels and huge roses in the front (Fig. 3); after 1635 wide bows were worn instead.

**Boots** Boots were very much used for general wear; they were well fitting with fairly small turned-down tops at first (Figs. 1, 2), which became very wide later (see Frontispiece). Note the square toes again, also the flat sole added to the boots during the 'thirties (Fig. 2).

**Cloaks** Short cloaks were much favoured (Figs. 3, 4). Elderly men wore them long as in Fig. 6; and gowns with hanging sleeves continued as before (p. 87, Fig. 3). Satin or cloth was used.

**Hats** The wide-brimmed hat of felt, beaver, or even velvet, with the ostrich plume, was most popular. The brim was cocked at side or front (Fig. 5), and more severe flat-brimmed hats were also worn (Fig. 3).

**Hair** Until 1628 the hair was level with the chin (Fig. 1), then it was curled and long to the shoulders. Moustaches and small pointed beards were fashionable; during the middle years of the reign, a small tuft under the lower lip was often seen instead of the beard (Fig. 3).

**Gloves** Embroidered gauntlet gloves were worn by the upper classes.  
Colours are shown on women's page of this reign.

# Charles 1

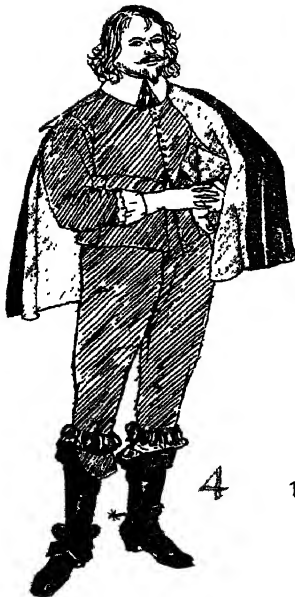
1625-1649



1627



1635



4

1639



5

middle class

1642



6

## XXXIX.—WOMEN'S FASHIONS

(1625-1649)

PARIS still had a strong influence on English fashions. All the stiffness and paddings disappeared, and women's dresses became graceful again.

Gown

The high-waisted gown with the full gathered skirt that was worn in the latter part of James I's reign, continued almost unchanged until the 'thirties.

It is interesting to note that the bodice with the stiffly pointed front was still worn, but was almost concealed under the gown (Fig. 1). From 1630 a skirted bodice was in favour, the skirt part being divided into six or eight pieces similar to the male doublet (Figs. 2, 4). During the first ten years skirts were open in the front, showing the elaborate petticoat (Fig. 1); elderly and middle-class women retained this fashion throughout the period (Fig. 6). The neckline was extremely low and rounded at first (Fig. 1), but was later square or V-shaped (Figs. 2, 3, 4).

Collars

Ruffs and bands were seen no more; lace or linen collars were wired out at the back during the first year or two (Fig. 1), but very soon the low spreading collar gained the day (Figs. 2, 3). The male fashion of wearing the collar was adopted for outdoor wear (Fig. 4), and the middle class wore a similar type made of linen (Fig. 6).

Sleeves

Among the upper classes the sleeves were very full and puffed to just below the elbow (Figs. 2, 3, 4); and until 1630 they were sometimes paned (cut into strips) and tied round with ribbons (Fig. 1). Frilled lace or linen cuffs adorning the sleeves were essential, and the under-sleeves were often also visible (Figs. 2, 3). Satin gowns were most fashionable. Silk and taffeta were also worn, and linens and woollen cloths for the poor.

Hair

The more natural manner of dressing the hair that was introduced in the preceding reign was now very common; the side-pieces gradually became longer, hanging in soft ringlets (Fig. 4), and the fringe was often carefully arranged in flat curls.

Hats

The wide plumed Cavalier hat, made of velvet, was used for riding only (Fig. 4). Women usually left the hair uncovered, though out of doors small light veils were sometimes draped over the head and face.

Gloves, etc.

During the latter half of the reign, long tight gloves that reached almost to the elbow were worn with the shorter sleeves (Fig. 2). Muffs were usual during the winter; fans, masks (for out of doors), and small round patches on the face were quite common among the upper classes. Jewellery was not so lavishly used, but pearls remained in favour.

Colours

Amber-yellow and blue were popular. Reds, scarlet, pale purple-red, white, and black (very usual for men) were also worn. Golden brown and reddish browns were almost as popular as black for men. They also wore fawn, grey, dark blue-brown, dark red, blue, and green. Embroidered garments were as before.

# Charles I 1625-1649



1628



163



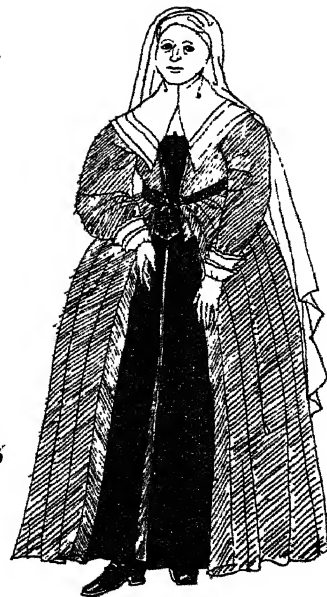
4



5

middle class

1642



6

## XL.—THE COMMONWEALTH

(1649-1660)

**P**URITAN dress was quieter generally than that of the Royalists; although on occasions garments of brilliant colours richly decorated with braid or lace were not uncommon.

Buff coats, wide-topped boots, and 'Puritan' hats were characteristic of the Commonwealth.

**Doublet** The doublet was now developed into a little jacket that barely reached to the waist (Fig. 2); but the longer type did not yet go out of fashion (Figs 3, 5).

**Sleeves** The sleeves were still sometimes slit in the front, displaying the shirt (Fig. 2). The extra shoulder-pieces at the armhole were now fast disappearing (Fig. 2).

**Collars** Linen collars were fairly wide and frequently cut square across the front. Cloth was used a great deal, silk tissue and velvet continuing to be worn as well. Braid or lace trimmings were general.

**Shirt** The fine linen shirt was an important item of the fashionable man's wardrobe, for not only were the sleeves visible at the wrist (Figs. 1, 2, 4), but the shirt itself was puffed out at the waist, filling the gap between the short jacket and the breeches (Fig. 2).

**Buff-coats** Buff-coats or jerkins became very common (Figs. 1, 4), and were frequently tied at the waist with a wide sash. Separate sleeves were often sewn into the armhole and decorated with braid or lace stripes (Fig. 4).

**Shoulder-belt** The belt at the waist (Fig. 4) was now replaced by a wide 'shoulder-belt' for carrying the sword (Fig. 2, and p. 99, Fig. 2); it was worn from about 1630 to 1700.

**Breeches** Wide breeches were fashionable; they were loose at the knee and of varying lengths, being trimmed with lace or bunches of ribbons (Figs. 1, 2, 5), the linings of these breeches were full and gathered into a band at the knee. Breeches were of cloth or made to match the doublet.

**Hose** Stockings were gartered at the knee as before. The lace-edged boot hose were unchanged (Fig. 2); after 1655 they were sometimes worn with shoes as a loose over-stocking.

**Boots** Boots remained in favour for street wear, and the tops were extremely wide, appearing most cumbersome (Figs. 1, 2).

**Shoes** Shoes had square toes and comparatively high heels; they were decorated with flat bows.

**Gown** Long gowns were worn by older men. Note the loops of ribbons on the shoulders (Fig. 5).

**Cloaks** Cloaks of varying lengths were still popular, and were made of thick cloth generally.

**Hats** High-crowned hats had brims of various widths, and were decorated with plumes or ribbons. Small round caps were for elderly men or for indoor wear (Fig. 5).

**Hair** The hair was generally quite long, only the extremists having the head closely cropped, and hence being called 'Roundheads.'

**Colours** Black was worn a great deal; grey, fawn, pinky red, scarlet, deep red, and blues were also seen.



# Commonwealth

1649-1660



1657  
merchant



## XLI.—WOMEN'S FASHIONS

(1649-1660)

**S**MALL linen caps and wide collars were most common. Women adopted the tall-crowned Puritan hat for everyday wear.

Gown

The gown with the full skirt and fitting bodice was little changed ; though the latter tended to be more stiffly corseted and was often laced at the back (Fig. 2). The pointed waist showed signs of returning. The gown was frequently caught up, showing the petticoat (Fig. 1), and the divided skirt was still worn (Fig. 7).

Sleeves

Puffed sleeves continued to be fashionable, and during the first few years they were often short to above the elbow, with the full linen under-sleeve, showing below as in Fig. 3. Small shoulder-pieces at the armhole were still occasionally seen (Fig. 2). The deep square-cut neck was often replaced by a fairly low, wide neckline, which revealed the shoulders (Fig. 2). Narrow lace edgings were usual with this type of bodice. For general wear wide linen collars, sometimes with a lace border, were usual for all classes. Satin gowns were most fashionable among the ladies of rank or rich middle class ; fine and coarse cloths were used a great deal.

Collars

Scarves

Soft scarves were sometimes draped across the shoulders when low-necked dresses were worn.

Hair

The hair was still coiled up on the back of the head (Figs. 1, 2) ; the side curls were often quite long down to the shoulders. Fringes began to go out of fashion. Narrow, coloured ribbons were worn in the hair a great deal.

Hats

Women of all classes wore the high-crowned Puritan hat (Figs. 3, 4), plumes generally decorating the hats of the more wealthy women.

Loose hoods of cloth or velvet, tied under the chin, were more common among the middle or lower classes (Fig. 7).

Caps

Small caps of linen, or sometimes lace, were seen a great deal throughout this period (Figs. 5, 6) ; they were frequently worn under the hat.

Shoes

Shoes were similar to those worn by men, with square toes and small heels.

Colours

Dove grey, amber yellow, blues, white, fawn, violet, and black were popular colours.

# Commonwealth

1649-1660



riding-habit



middle class



merchants wife

## XLII.—CHARLES II

(1660-1685)

IT is interesting to note that great changes occurred in men's garments during the same years as the Plague and Great Fire of London. The doublet appeared for the last time in this reign. Wigs came into favour, and the Frenchman's dress was still considered the most fashionable.

- Doublet** The short form of jacket or doublet continued to be worn until 1664 (Figs. 1, 3); and ribbons were still used a great deal until this date.
- Vests** A long-sleeved waistcoat or 'vest' was introduced at about 1660. It reached at first to the hips, later to just above the knee. It can be seen under the coat shown in Fig. 6.
- Coat** At first the coat was loose hanging to mid-thigh (Fig. 2), but it was then made fitting to the waist with the skirt reaching almost to the knee (Figs. 4, 5, 6). The coat was slit up to the hips at the back (Fig. 2) and later at the sides as well (Fig. 5); these openings were decorated with buttons. It was fastened down the front with buttons either to the hem or waist only. The pockets were placed very low, and were sometimes vertical. Both coat and 'vest' were collarless; sashes were occasionally worn round the coat (Figs. 4, 6).
- Sleeve** The coat sleeve reached to the elbow at first, where the vest sleeve, which was longer, was turned up over it forming a cuff (Fig. 4). Later a cuff of different material was added to the coat sleeve, thus doing away with the vest sleeve, or the vest itself if desired (Fig. 5). By 1680 sleeves with small cuffs reached to the wrist (Fig. 6). Silks, satin, brocade, and woollen cloths were used.
- Neckwear** Linen or lace-bordered collars were deeper than before (Figs. 1, 3); but in 1666 they were replaced by a strip of linen, tied in a bow at the throat, called the 'neckcloth' or cravat (Fig. 4). This bow was sometimes of coloured ribbon. Later the neckcloth was looped at the throat as in Fig. 6.
- Cravat**
- Breeches** The loose breeches of the previous period became even wider (Figs. 1, 2, 3), but after 1666 they were replaced by full breeches that were gathered into a band, and gartered at the knee.
- Stockings** The stockings were gartered up under the breeches; the ribbon or lace decoration on the garter could be seen on the outer-side of the leg (Figs. 1, 3, 5). Boot-hose were often worn with shoes as in Fig. 2, or they hung loose round calf or ankle.
- Shoes** Flat, wide bows or sometimes small buckles decorated the square-toed shoes. The tongues became higher (Figs. 3, 5, 6).
- Boots** After 1666 boots were used for riding only; very stiff leather was used at first (Fig. 4).
- Cloaks** Cloaks were used during the early 'sixties (Fig. 1), but were then kept for travelling.
- Wigs** The French periwig was adopted and quickly became very fashionable. It was made up of a long curling mass of hair that hung over the shoulders and down the back.
- Hats** The wide-brimmed hat had a lower crown (Figs. 1, 4). Small round caps with a turned-up brim of fur were often used for travelling or indoor wear (Fig. 6).
- Colours** Black was much worn; browns, dove-grey, blues, and reds were also quite common.

Charles II  
1660-1685



1660



4



5

1666



6

1680

### XLIII.—WOMEN'S FASHIONS

(1660-1685)

WOMEN'S fashions were almost unchanged; but Puritan hats and linen collars were no longer worn by the lady of fashion. Gowns were stiffly corseted down to the hips.

Gown

The skirt of the gown was gathered to the bodice and either hung full to the ground (Figs. 2, 3) or it was open in the front and fastened back with ribbons or clasps, showing the petticoat (Fig. 1), or it was caught up as in Fig. 6. The stiff bodice with the small waist often reached to the hips and the front was pointed again (Figs. 1, 2, 3). The low necks baring the shoulders remained in fashion, and they were generally softened with a narrow lace frilling (Figs. 3, 6), or filmy drapery (Figs. 1, 2). The wide Puritan collars were now only worn by elderly or middle-class women (Fig. 4).

Sleeves

During the first twenty years the sleeves were usually full and puffed to the elbow (Figs. 1, 2), later they were more loose fitting (Figs. 4, 6). For full dress very short little puffed sleeves were fashionable with fine under-sleeves reaching to the elbow (Fig. 3). The under-sleeves with the frilled cuffs were seen with all types of dresses. Both the puffed and longer sleeves were sometimes slashed (Figs. 2, 6). Silk and especially satin were worn a great deal by the more wealthy women.

Hair

The side curls continued in favour, and often longer ringlets were brought forward over the shoulder (Fig. 3). The hair at the back was coiled up as before, and narrow hair ribbons were still used.

Hats

The wide-brimmed hats were very similar to those worn by the men, and they were used for riding only; otherwise women's hair was uncovered, except when the small velvet or cloth hoods were worn (see p. 105, Fig. 1) or the linen cap which was retained by the older women (Fig. 4).

Shoes

Shoes had a more feminine character, the heels were higher and more slender, and the toes were pointed, though still square at the tips. The tongues of the shoes became much higher (Fig. 5). Brocades, satins, and embroidered materials were used.

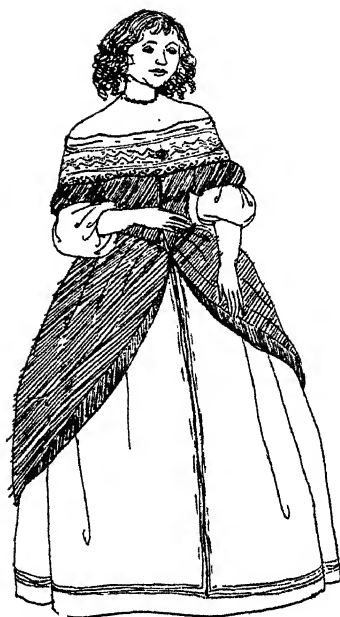
Patches

Small black patches on the face came into fashion again, and they remained in favour until nearly the end of the eighteenth century.

Colours

Blues, golden yellows, white, browns, and pinky-reds were much worn.

# Charles II 1660-1685



1660

1



2



3

1670



4



5



6

## XLIV.—JAMES II

(1685-1689)

THE long coat had come to stay, and it was cut similar to the frock-coat ; the wig was essential for every man who could afford it.

**Coat** The coat was longer to below the knee, and the skirts were full, being now pleated at the sides and back (Figs. 1, 2). Most of the buttons down the front were false, and the coat either hung open or it was only buttoned at the hips as in Fig. 2. The slit pockets were set very low as before and were decorated on either side with braid and buttons.

**Sleeves** The fairly fitting sleeves were generally long and turned up above the wrist in a deep cuff, showing the sleeve of the waistcoat (Fig. 2, or a false sleeve, see p. 98). Shorter sleeves to the elbow were still occasionally seen (Fig. 1). The lace-edged linen shirt sleeves, falling in soft ruffles over the hand, remained in fashion until nearly the end of the eighteenth century.

**Waistcoat** The waistcoat was longer to the knee, and was buttoned down the front (Figs. 1, 2). Silk, brocade, satin, and woollen cloths were used as before for coat and waistcoat.

**Cravat** The cravat or linen neck-cloth was wider, with the ends looped over ; these were often tasselled or lace-bordered (Fig. 2).

**Breeches** The full breeches were unchanged, and they reached to below the knee. Black velvet breeches were popular.

**Stockings** Stockings were gartered at the knee, with the tops rolled back, concealing the plain buckled garter.

**Shoes** The square-toed shoes remained in fashion ; the tongues were very tall, and small bows or buckles decorated the shoes. Red-heeled shoes were worn with full dress.

**Boots** For riding, etc., boots of soft leather, buckled or buttoned to fit the leg, were used.

**Overcoats** Loose overcoats replaced the cloak, although it was still occasionally used for travelling.

**Wigs** The loose curls of the periwig were more formally arranged, falling in ringlets over the shoulders and down the back. The ends of the shorter wigs which were used by soldiers or travellers were generally tied together on the nape of the neck. The head was very closely cropped under the wig.

**Hats** Small caps, and the hat with the wide brim often cocked at the sides were worn as before.

**Swords** Swords were still seen with civil dress. Tall cane walking-sticks were often carried.

**Ribbons** The bunches of ribbons that were so popular had now disappeared, except for a small knot of ribbons that was sometimes worn on the right shoulder until 1700. After that loops of ribbon or cord were worn by serving men only.

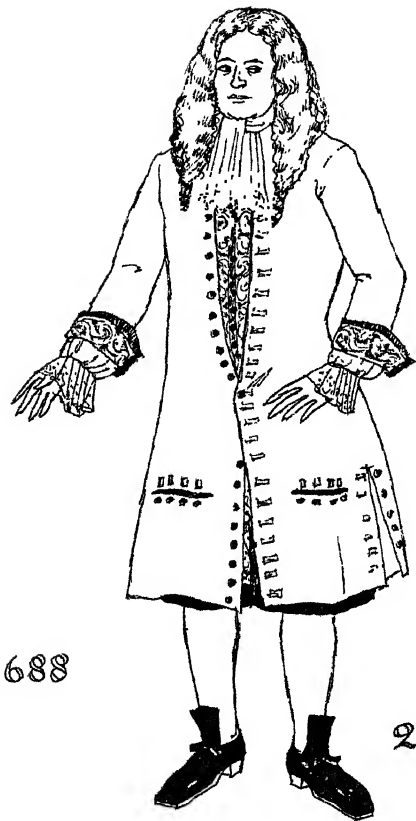
Colours were the same as before (p. 98).



James .11  
1685-1689



1685



1688

## XLV.—WOMEN'S FASHIONS

(1685-1689)

WOMEN'S hair was dressed differently. The bodice became even stiffer and straighter in the front, with a higher neck. Puff sleeves went out of fashion.

Gown

The gown still had a very full skirt, which was generally open in the front, showing the shorter petticoat (Fig. 2); the sides were sometimes caught together at the back, as in Fig. 1. The bodice was made very straight and small-waisted, and the stiffened front-piece with the round-shaped ends finishing just below the girdle was fairly common (Figs. 1, 2. See also the 'fronts' in Figs. 1, 6, p. 93). The neck was made higher, covering the shoulders and was often V-shaped (Fig. 2).

Sleeves

The sleeves were looser and gathered into the armhole, and were longer for general wear (Fig. 1), but for more formal occasions they were turned back above the elbow in a wide cuff (Fig. 2); the short puffed sleeve (p. 101, Fig. 3), continued to be worn for full dress. The lace-edged under-sleeves that showed beneath the sleeves of the gown remained unchanged (Fig. 2). Silks, satin, brocade, woollen and linen cloths were used.

Hair

The hair was longer, with ringlets hanging down the back and over the shoulders. The side-pieces were shorter and arranged in tight curls high on the head above the ears (Fig. 2). Ribbons and sometimes a little lace were quite often used to decorate the hair on top of the head; this developed into the very tall head-dress so fashionable in the following reign.

Head-coverings

The small hood or 'kerchief' of cloth or velvet was the most usual head-covering. It was worn over a small linen undercap that had the front edge slightly frilled (Fig. 1).

Shoes

Women's shoes were the same as in the preceding reign (Fig. 2). Slippers, which were similar to the 'mules' of to-day, came into fashion.

Gloves, etc.

Lace or silken mittens were worn in the summer instead of the long kid gloves. Muffs were used a great deal in the winter.

The colours were little changed (see p. 100). The petticoat seen in front of the gown was usually of a richer colour or material than the gown itself.

James II  
1685-1689



1688

2



2

## XLVI.—WILLIAM AND MARY

(1689-1702)

**H**UGE cuffs, very full skirted coats, and closer fitting breeches were the main new features of men's garments during the last few years of the seventeenth century.

Coat	The coat was worn unbuttoned and it hung open down to below the knee; the pleats on either side were made much bigger, making the skirt stand out full from the fitting waist (Figs. 1, 2).
Sleeves	The sleeves were looser with very large cuffs turned back from the wrist up to the elbow, where they were buttoned back to the sleeve (Fig. 1). The frilled lace or linen shirt sleeves showed below the coat sleeve as before.
Pocket-flaps	The pockets were no longer mere slits, as pocket-flaps were introduced (Figs. 1, 2).
Waistcoat	The waistcoat was shorter than the coat, reaching to above the knee, and it was left unbuttoned from the waist down. The sleeves (if any) were no longer visible. The materials used were the same as before.
Cravat	The lace or linen neckbands remained unaltered.
Breeches	By 1690 the breeches were cut to fit the leg, though they were still fairly full at the waistband. They were either made to match the coat or waistcoat or were of black velvet.
Stockings	The stockings were gartered at the knee, but the tops were occasionally pulled up above the knee over the fitting breeches (Fig. 2).
Shoes	The shoes had square toes, large square tongues, and buckles (Fig. 1).
Boots	The lighter, more closely fitting type of boot continued, and separate leather leggings were also worn with shoes for riding. The large spur-leathers concealed the join with the shoe, so that they appeared very like boots.
Wigs	Wigs were carefully curled and dressed high on either side of the centre parting, with the long ringlets as before (Fig. 1). Wigs were not always worn by every one, especially if the owner had a good crop of naturally curly hair (Fig. 2).
Hats	The hat had a rounded crown and a wide brim; this was turned up, or cocked, on one or both sides (Fig. 1), or sometimes on both sides and the back as well, this being the first sign of the triangular cocked hat. The edge of the brim was usually decorated with braid, or gold or silver lace.
Colours	Colours were generally quiet and subdued, but waistcoats were usually more colourful than the coats.

William III  
1689-1702



## XLVII.—WOMEN'S FASHIONS

(1689-1702)

THE high head-dress and the introduction of the 'bustle' struck a new note in women's fashions.

Gown

The fitting bodice of the gown remained much the same as before.

*Bustle*

The skirt was still caught up at the back, and a form of 'bustle' was now worn underneath the dress to emphasize this fullness (Fig. 2). This became very popular and was worn until 1711. The underskirt was long, often trailing on the ground, and was decorated with lace, embroidery, or frills.

Sleeves

The sleeves were no longer gathered at the top. They were fairly tight and turned back above the elbow in a deep cuff. The under-sleeves, puffed out underneath, had the wide lace frill hanging almost to the wrist (Fig. 3); a number of small frills were more usual for full dress (Fig. 4). Satin, silks, or damask (lined with striped silk), linens, and woollen cloths were used.

Hair

Only the hair curled up from the forehead was visible in front of the high head-dress. After 1700 the hair was sometimes powdered.

*Powder*

*Head-dress*

The ribbons and lace that decorated the hair in the previous reign was now elaborated into the head-dress so fashionable for the following fifteen to twenty years. It was made up of a small cap on the back of the head (Fig. 3), with one or more pieces of folded linen or lace wired up in the front. The two long ends hanging from the back were generally brought forward over the shoulders (Figs. 1, 4); this erection was called the 'commode.'

Hoods

The hood was now the general head-covering for out-of-doors (Fig. 2). It was worn at the back of the head, over the cap-shape, with the towering head-dress standing up in the front.

Scarves, etc.

Wide, richly embroidered scarves, hanging to the waist, were draped round the shoulders, and worn until about 1775. Muffs were very common in the winter, also long kid gloves (Fig. 4) and mittens were very fashionable.

Cloaks

Cloaks were still worn by women in cold weather.

*Aprons*

Small aprons of rich-coloured materials came into fashion. They had frilled or lace edging, and were often beautifully embroidered (Fig. 3).

Colours

Orange, yellow, blues, soft browns, and reds were still worn.

William III  
1689-1702



1696



## XLVIII.—ANNE AND GEORGE I

(1702-1727)

THE three-cornered hat was now fashionable, otherwise men's garments were little altered.

Coat

The general cut of the coat was unchanged. The skirt was very full and sometimes stiffened in the front. The side-pleats remained as before, but the pocket-flaps were made bigger (Fig. 6). The coat was usually left open in the front (Figs. 1, 4). The cuffs were still very large (Figs. 1, 3), with the lace or fine linen frills showing below. Both the coat and waistcoat were still collarless. Satin, figured silk, silk and wool, or woollen cloths were used for coats.

Waistcoat

The waistcoat was still shorter than the coat, and the waist was closely fitting, being tightened at the back with tapes. It was usually left unbuttoned from the waist to hem (Fig. 1). Embroidered satin waistcoats were fashionable.

Cravat

The neckcloth was unaltered.

Breeches

Breeches fitted the leg well to below the knee (Figs. 1, 4). They were made to match coat or waistcoat as a rule, or dark cloth was sometimes used.

Stockings

Stockings were either gartered below the knee, or, as some fashionable men preferred, they were pulled up over the breeches to above the knee, as before (Figs. 1, 6). Black or coloured silk stockings were fashionable, woollen ones were worn by poorer men.

Shoes

The toes of the shoes were inclined to be more rounded, and the tall square tongues were gradually going out of fashion. Buckles became general.

Wigs

The popularity of the huge, curled periwig began to fade at the end of this period, though it was retained for court functions until the end of George II's reign. The shorter wig with the ends tied back was still worn on horseback. During the 'twenties the long front ends of the periwig were often tied up, as in Fig. 5, with the back hair twisted into one long ringlet. This later developed into the long pigtail or plait worn at the back of the smaller wig.

Hats

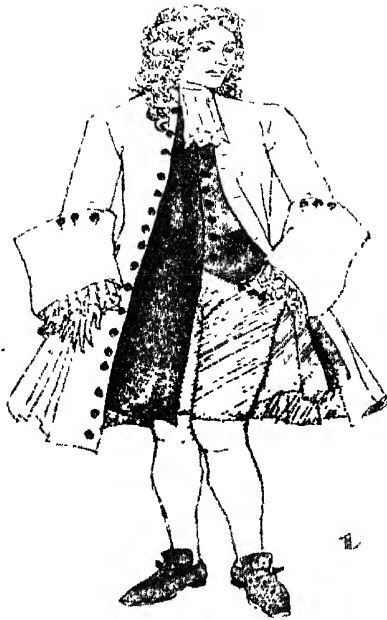
The three-cornered hat (Fig. 2) became the only fashionable form of headwear. With the high wigs it was often carried (Fig. 6). This type of hat remained popular for fifty years. It was of black beaver trimmed with braid, or gold or silver lace.

Colours

Green, red, yellow, fawn, cold brown, dark brown, blue, and black were worn.



# Anne 1702-1714



# George I 1714-1727



origin of  
the pigtail



## XLIX.—WOMEN'S FASHIONS

(1702-1727)

IN 1711 the old farthingale returned to favour and was renamed the 'hooped' skirt. The 'saque' was introduced from France at the end of this period. The high head-dress gradually disappeared; powdered hair became general from 1715.

**Gown** The dress with the bustle remained fashionable until 1711 (Fig. 1).

**Hooped skirt** The skirt then spread out from the waist as in Fig. 3, being held out on an under-petticoat which had cane or bone hoops fastened up it at intervals. This fashion was adopted by all classes. The bodice with the low square neck was frequently open in the front, showing the stiffened front-piece (Figs. 2, 4, 6). Lace or linen frilling softened the neck-line either all the way round (Figs. 2, 3, 6) or in the front only (Fig. 4).

**Sleeves** The small, puffed sleeves were only seen at court functions in Anne's reign (Figs. 2, 3). Tight sleeves with narrow cuffs were general (Fig. 4); the round flared hanging piece replacing the cuff was only occasionally used (Figs. 5, 6). The linen or lace under-sleeves of two or more frills were most common (Figs. 4, 5, 6).

Riding-habits, with hat, coat, waistcoat, and cravat, were copied from the male fashions.

**Saque** The 'saque,' a loose type of gown, was introduced in 1720. It hung full from the shoulders to the ground and did not yet have a fitting bodice (Figs. 5, 6). Gowns were made of damask, silks, linens, and fine woollen cloths, trimmed with lace or braid.

**Hair** At first the hair was closely curled on top of the head with long ringlets hanging from the back (Figs. 2, 3). This fashion remained in vogue for court wear. The hair was generally done up on top of the head, as in Figs. 4, 5, 6. Powdered hair was very popular from 1715.

**Head-dress** The high head-dress (Fig. 1) gradually became smaller during Anne's reign (Fig. 4) until it was a mere frilled cap on top of the head (Figs. 5, 6). The two long ends hanging at the back were, however, retained for some time (Figs. 4, 6, see also p. 109).

**Hoods, etc.** Hoods and long wide scarves remained in use (Fig. 1). Very tiny muffs were popular, 1710 to 1711.

**Aprons** Aprons were still worn and were longer, being made of satin or other rich silks.

**Cloaks** Women still wore cloaks in bad weather. Cloth was generally used.

**Colours** Blues, yellow, dove-grey, reds, dark green, or black were worn; cherry colour was very fashionable in 1712 for women's hoods; scarlet cloaks were quite common. Lace (of silver), brocade trimmings, and fringes were used.

Anne  
1702-1714

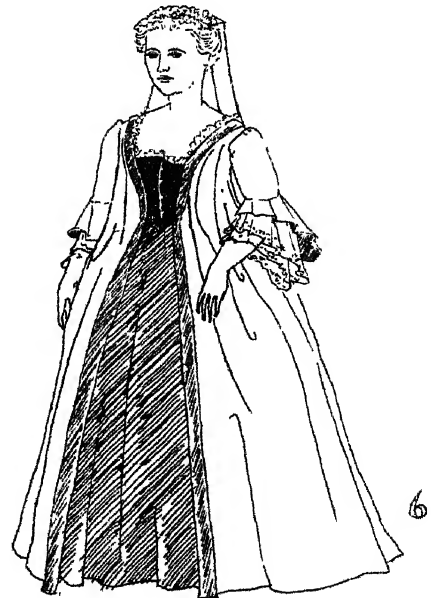


George I  
1714-1727



\* the saque  
introduced  
from France

1720



## L.—GEORGE II

(1727-1760)

**S**MALL wigs replaced the huge periwig, the stock replaced the cravat, and the very full-skirted coat went out of fashion by 1760.

Coat	During the greater part of this reign the skirt of the coat was extremely full, and was generally stiffened in the front (Figs. 1, 2); but it became more normal by the close of this period (Fig. 7), when the pocket-flaps were also made smaller. The coat was open in the front or only buttoned at the waist. Both coat and waistcoat were usually collarless, but flat collars were sometimes seen (Fig. 5).
Sleeves	The sleeves barely reached to the wrist, so that the shirt sleeve with the frilled lace or linen cuffs was well displayed (Figs. 1, 2, 3). The coat cuffs were exceedingly large during the first half of the reign, but small cuffs became general with the more fitting coat, and even cuffless sleeves were not unusual. In 1740 the cuffs and coat linings were often of a contrasting colour to the coat. Velvet coats were very fashionable. Figured silk, silk tissue, and woollen cloths were also used. Braid trimmings were general.
Waistcoat	The waistcoat was unchanged, and until 1750 was also stiffened in the front (Fig. 1). Satin, silk, or woollen cloth waistcoats were worn.
Stock	The cravat was now seen on elderly or poorer men only. The fine linen neck-cloth, called the 'stock,' was folded round the throat and fastened at the back, so that the ruffled edge of the shirt front could be seen at the open front of the waistcoat (Figs. 1, 7, 8). The ribbon ends of the black bow on the wig were sometimes draped over the shoulders and fastened at the throat with a brooch, or they were tied round the throat and fastened in a bow at the front (Fig. 5).
Breeches	Breeches of velvet, silk, or woollen cloth were well fitting to below the knee.
Stockings	Stockings were gartered below the knee.
Shoes	Shoes had rounded toes with small oval buckles. The tall square tongues had now disappeared.
Boots	The well-shaped boots were frequently cut down slightly at the back of the knee. Black leather leggings, buttoned on the outer side, were worn with shoes when riding.
Overcoats	Overcoats of thick cloth were cut in similar fashion to the coat (Fig. 4), but they also had one or more large collars. The top one could be turned up and buttoned over the chin.
Wigs	Although the periwig was retained by older men for some time (Fig. 2), small wigs were general by 1730. The front and sides were fluffed out into curls (Fig. 3), which were later arranged in neat rows (Fig. 8).
Queue	After 1750 the front was often made higher. The long ends were tied at the back with a black taffeta bow (Figs. 3, 7). This simple form of wig was called the 'queue.'
Ramillie	When the hair was plaited into a long tail with sometimes a bow at the bottom as well (Fig. 6), it was known as a 'Ramillie.'
Bag-wig	The short tail of the queue was occasionally put into a small bag that matched the bow (Fig. 4, and p. 119, Fig. 4). This bag-wig was worn indoors only at first, but it soon became popular for everyday use.
Hats	The three-cornered hat remained in favour, and was usually trimmed with lace, braid, or even a narrow feather edging (Fig. 7).
Colours	Claret colour was fashionable in 1740. Greens, blues, light and dark browns, corn colour, reds, and small patterned materials (e.g. of orange and crimson) were also worn.

George II  
1727-1760



1740-45

## LI.—WOMEN'S FASHIONS

(1727-1760)

THE hooped skirt developed still further during this reign. Little straw hats made their appearance and were tied under the chin after the 'milk-maid' fashion.

- Gown** Low necks were fashionable on all types of dresses; and they either had soft narrow frilled edgings (Figs. 1, 4), or fine scarves draped over the shoulders and tucked into the front of the bodice (Figs. 3, 5, 6, 8).
- Sleeves** The sleeves were little altered; cuffs were more general on all dresses, though the graceful flared hanging piece (Fig. 7) eventually replaced them. Skirts just cleared the ground. They were later made shorter to the ankle.
- Saque** The pleated back and front of the saque hung loose from the shoulders, at first (Fig. 1); later the front and sides were moulded closely to the figure leaving the pleated back hanging loose as in Fig. 7. The full skirt of the saque was long to the ground, or sometimes it was tucked up over the round-hooped skirt showing the petticoat (Fig. 1).
- Hooped Skirt** The large hooped skirt now spread out sideways, the front and back hanging almost straight down from the waist (Figs. 3, 8). The front was either open (Fig. 8) or closed as in Fig. 3. At first the widest part of the skirt was at the bottom, but it gradually came upwards until the fullness was on either hip (Fig. 7).
- Panniers** Until nearly 1760, these side-panniers were supported on a short-hooped 'petticoat'; but after that they were held out on a metal frame (Fig. 9), which was so arranged that each side could be lifted up, enabling the wearer to pass through a narrow space without walking sideways. This gown was generally open in the front, showing the petticoat (see p. 121, Fig. 5). Pockets were hung from the waist underneath the dress (Fig. 9), the dress having small slit pockets at the side. Gowns were made of silk, brocaded silk tissue, or sometimes satin.
- Hair** The hair was dressed close to the head.
- Caps** Small frilled caps were worn on top of the head and the two hanging ends were still sometimes seen (Figs. 1, 3. See also p. 113).
- Hats** Small hats were worn over the linen or lace caps (Figs. 4, 5, 8). They were decorated with flowers and ribbons, and were tied round with a bow under the chin and appeared like little bonnets.
- Hoods** Dark-coloured hoods with long ends (Fig. 2), and also capes or wraps were worn in cold weather.
- Stockings** White stockings became very fashionable before 1740.
- Shoes** Shoes had small curved heels and very pointed toes.
- Aprons, etc.** Long aprons were quite common until about 1744 (Fig. 8). They were then short for a few years, but later worn long again. Fans were popular until the end of the century.
- Colours** White, with embroidered or painted flowers was very fashionable towards the end of the reign. Rose colours, yellow (with green trimmings), dove-grey, or white (trimmed with pink, etc.), blues, greens, and browns were also worn.

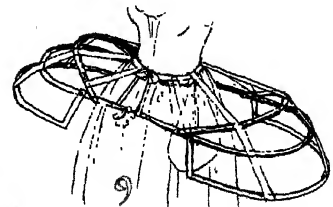
# George II 1727-1760



lower class



1760 7



frame for  
the hooped skirt

## LII.—GEORGE III

### PART I (1760-1790)

A GREAT many changes occurred in men's fashions during the first thirty years of this reign. Wigs were discarded; hats, coats, waistcoats, and breeches were all altered. During the 'seventies extremely high wigs, tiny hats, and shorter fitting garments were affected by 'exquisites' called 'Macaronies'; this nickname was taken from the Macaroni Club, which was formed by very fashionable young men who had recently travelled in Italy and who adopted eccentric fashions; it was also applied to very fashionable young women.

Coat	Coats lost their fullness (Figs. 1, 2) and the front was sloped away to the sides (Figs. 3, 6). The one-time side-pleats were now placed well at the back (Fig. 4).
Sleeves	Dandies wore the coat shorter to above the knee. The sleeves were longer and more fitting, almost as they are to-day. Large cuffs had quite disappeared, and only the ruffled frill of the shirt was visible at the wrist. The coat was often turned over at the neck forming a collar, a fashion which soon became general (Figs. 2, 3); and collars were sometimes made with <i>revers</i> , as shown in Fig. 5. Embroidered coats were seen until about 1780. Silk coats were then general, but cloth became increasingly popular. Embroidered velvet, satin, or silk coats were retained for court wear.
Collar	
Waistcoat	The waistcoat, now generally sleeveless, was cut very much shorter than the coat (Fig. 2), Macaronies wearing it even shorter (Fig. 1) and without the pocket flaps. By 1780 the waistcoat reached to the hips for general wear (Fig. 3), and before 1788 it was even shorter to the waist (Fig. 6). Embroidered satin waistcoats were most usual; cotton was sometimes used later.
Stock	Macaronies had a fine neckcloth tied in a bow at the front; otherwise the folded stock and ruffled shirt front remained unchanged. The black ribbon was sometimes worn round the throat (Fig. 3, and see p. 115).
Breeches	The breeches were fastened at the knee with buttons and a small buckle; and braces were worn from early in the eighteenth century. Striped materials were worn by dandies, while silk or cloth were generally used, or velvet for court wear. In 1790 dark-coloured stockinette breeches were sometimes worn.
Braces	
Stockings	Stockings were unaltered, and the best ones were made of silk.
Shoes	Square buckles on the shoes were very common among all classes.
Boots	Boots began to appear for street wear again, towards the end of the century (Fig. 4).
Wigs	Wigs were fairly high off the forehead with rows of curls on either side (Figs. 2, 3), or they sometimes had one fat roll right round the wig as in Figs. 5, 6. Macaronies wore extremely high wigs (Fig. 1). In 1790 the ramillie (see p. 114) often had the end of the pigtail looped up and fastened at the top (Fig. 5).
Hair	During the 'eighties the hair was frequently powdered and dressed after the fashion of the day; but unpowdered hair became increasingly popular.
Hats	The three-cornered hat continued to be worn for the first fifteen to twenty years, and was cocked in quite a variety of ways. Before 1780 the front and back were often turned up (Fig. 3), and so formed the 'bicorne' of Fig. 6. Small three-cornered hats were often carried by the wearers of tall wigs; or tiny hats similar to Fig. 5, were quite common for Macaronies. Fairly tall crowned beaver hats with wide brims, rather similar to the Puritan hat, became popular, particularly for the sporting man (Fig. 4).
Bicorne	
Beaver hat	
Sticks, etc.	Long cane walking-sticks with elaborate tops and tassels were generally carried by the dandies during the 'sixties and 'seventies. Swords were no longer worn with civil dress, except for court wear. Muffs were sometimes carried in the late 'eighties or early 'nineties.
Muffs	
Colours	Crimson, blues, browns, greens, grey, and black were worn. White or light coloured embroidered waistcoats were popular. Striped materials were used for coats and breeches.



George III  
1760-1820  
a



1772 1



2



3



4  
1786



5

1775



6  
1788

# LIII.—WOMEN'S FASHIONS

(1760-1790)

THE changes in women's fashions during George III's reign were very pronounced. They went from one extreme to another, and passed through four stages, from wide-skirted gowns to simply cut dresses.

During the first fifteen to twenty years, the gown with the very full skirt and fitting pointed bodice was generally open right down the front, showing the elaborate petticoat, which was either quilted (Fig. 1), embroidered (Fig. 5), or decorated with bows, frills, etc. Skirts were often short to the ankle, and had trains at the back only when the hooped skirt was worn for full dress (Figs. 2, 5), or when the bustle was worn again in the 'eighties. In those earlier years, the neck was either square or V-shaped, with the front opening laced across or tied together with bows.

Until nearly 1780 sleeves were short to the elbow with a flared hanging cuff, and the fine lace frills showing below as before; turned up cuffs were also worn, and were later fashionable with either long or elbow-length sleeves (Figs. 7, 8, 9).

The saque was worn as before until about 1775 (Fig. 5). After that the loose hanging pleats at the back went out of fashion.

From 1770-80 the 'polonaise' was most popular (Fig. 3). It was worn for day or evening wear. The bodice was fitting as before, but the full skirt was curved away from the front and caught up on either side at the back, so that it fell in three great loops showing the underskirt. From about 1779-94 dresses became more simple, though the skirts were long and full, especially at the back, and the 'bustle' was worn again (Figs. 9, 12). For riding, men's fashions were copied (Fig. 8).

Silks (figured or brocaded silk tissue) were used for the elaborate gowns of the earlier years. Later woollen cloths, silks, or printed cottons were used for the plainer dresses, or sometimes velvet for skirt or underskirt.

Soft white kerchiefs or scarves were worn as before (Figs. 4, 6); they were plain or had frilled edges. During the 'eighties they were seen much more (Fig. 9), and later puffed right out in the front as in Figs. 11, 12.

At first the hair was still dressed close to the head, but the top was gradually emphasized (Fig. 1), until by 1770 the hair was arranged over a high frame or pad of tow with false curls and ringlets added; powder was lavishly used; ribbons, flowers, feathers, jewellery, even model ships, etc., decorated this erection (Figs. 2, 3, 5). Once properly dressed it was said to 'keep' for three weeks! Towards 1780 the head-dress tended to widen (Fig. 9), and powder was not used so much during the day. By the end of the 'eighties powdered hair was discarded, and the natural hair was arranged in soft curls on top of the head, with ringlets at the back (Figs. 11, 12).

The tiny frilled caps (Fig. 1) swelled out to enormous proportions during the 'seventies (Fig. 4). They were often worn over the head-dress during the day, and the edges were trimmed with one or more rows of pleated frills. Smaller caps were also worn which still retained the two hanging ends at the back (seen under the hats of Figs. 6, 9, see also p. 113 and p. 117).

Large hats were perched on the front of the high head-dress (Figs. 2, 6, 8), but when the wider fashions came in during the early 'eighties, hats were set flat on the head (Figs. 7, 9). Simple beaver hats after the male fashion, sometimes with very wide brims (Fig. 11), were worn with the natural curling hair (Fig. 12).

A large collapsible hood called the 'calash,' made of silk over a wire frame, was worn over the high head-dresses (Fig. 10).

Patches, paint, and powder were much used in the 'seventies.

Aprons were still worn (Figs. 1, 9). Muffs and shawls were general (Fig. 10).

Large parasols (early umbrellas) were sometimes seen late in the century (Fig. 9).

Until the end of the 'seventies, white dresses were popular with flowers either painted or embroidered; trimmings and petticoats were of delicate colours. Pale greens, yellows, russet colour or soft browns, with perhaps large floral patterns, were also worn. During the latter half of this period narrow-striped materials of green and white or red and white, etc., were seen, also white, pale greens, and darker greens.

# George III 1760-1820

2



## LIV.—GEORGE III

### PART II (1790–1820)

TOP hats and trousers made their appearance, and became general during the latter part of this reign.

Coats

In the 'nineties the sloped-back sides of the coat (Fig. 1) were curved sharply away from below the waist as in Fig. 3. Then the coat was cut square across the front with the sides hanging straight from waist to knee (Figs. 5, 6, 8). Double-breasted coats with revers made their first appearance. During the 'nineties the collar was made very high, reaching nearly up to the ears (Fig. 1).

Sleeves

Sleeves were frequently made without cuffs. From now on, cloth was generally used for coats; embroidered satin or velvet ones were for full dress.

Waistcoat

Waistcoats were short to the hips, but they showed below the cut-away front of the coat (Figs. 3, 5, 6). They were also single or double breasted with revers. Striped materials were fashionable.

Neckwear

The linen stock was worn even higher round the throat (Fig. 3).

Collar

Soon after 1800 the collar of the shirt was seen above the stock (Figs. 6, 7, 8), which was generally tied in a bow at the front, or a tie of coloured material was often worn.

Breeches

For indoor or informal wear, and later for evening dress, knee-breeches were often replaced by a longer variety, which reached almost to the ankle, as those worn by the children in Figs. 2, 4.

Trousers

Later long trousers were worn out of doors; they were generally made of nankin, and reached either to the ankle (see p. 127, Fig. 1), or were longer and tied under the instep (Fig. 8). They quickly became very popular, but elderly or country men retained the knee-breeches for a few years.

Shoes

Lace-up shoes replaced the buckled shoe with the advent of the trousers.

Hessians

From 1800 the Hessian boot became most popular for street wear (Fig. 6).

Overcoats

Overcoats followed the fashion of the double-breasted coat, but the wide cape-like collar remained (Fig. 7). Thick cloth was used, with collar and revers of velvet.

Hair

After 1790 natural, unpowdered hair was general, and it was cut shorter and brushed carelessly forward over the forehead (Fig. 3); but it was of a more groomed appearance before the end of the reign (Fig. 8).

Hats

Though the bicorne (Fig. 5) continued to be worn, the tall crowned beaver hat with the wide, curling brim gradually replaced it (Figs. 1, 4). During the nineteenth century the crown was made taller and slightly wider at the top, and the brim became smaller, curving well up at the sides (Figs. 6, 7, 8).

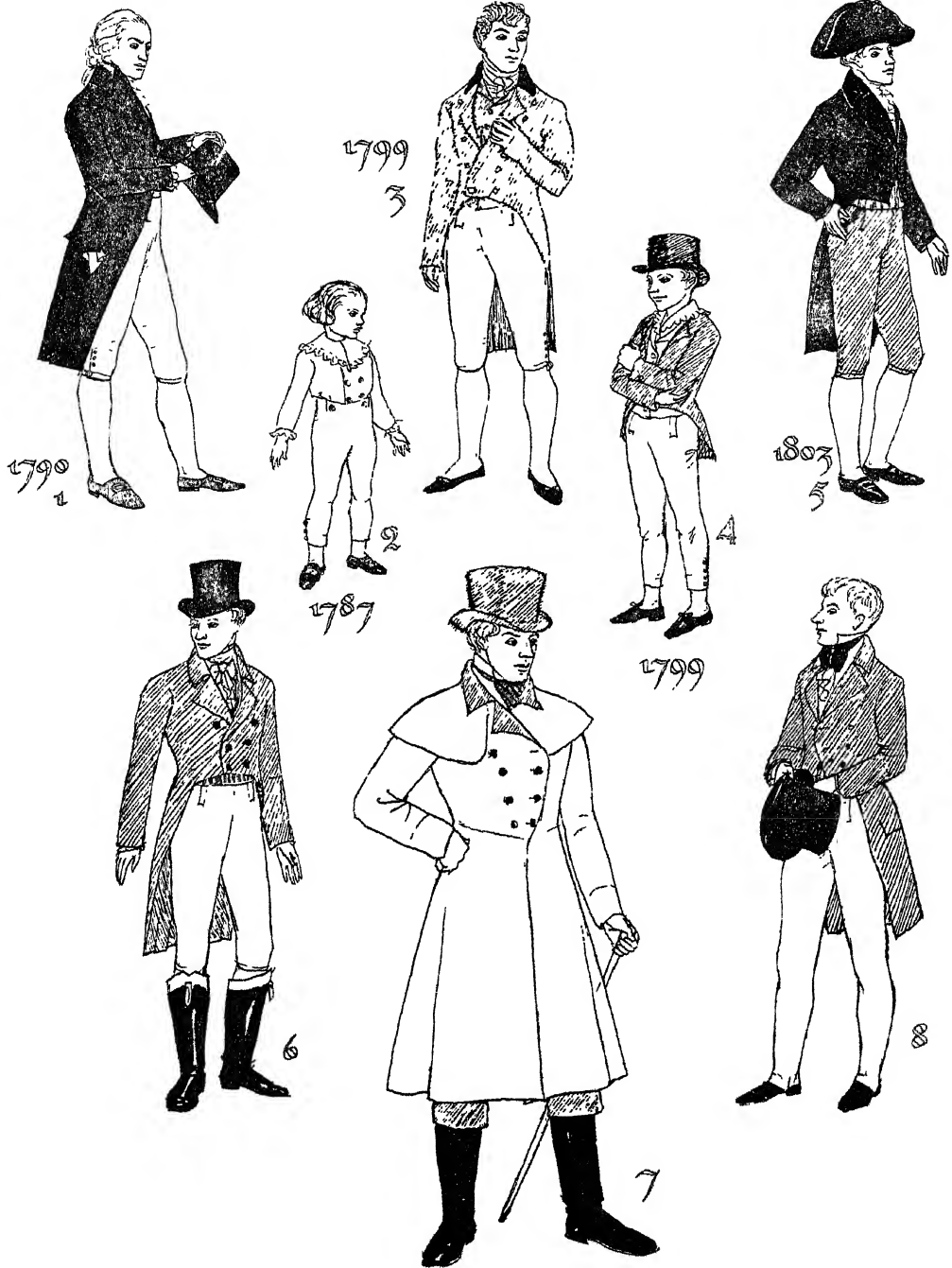
Top hat

Thus it was that the top hat made its appearance, and it has continued to be worn in a slightly more modified form up to the present day.

Colours

Black was very fashionable for coats, especially in the last ten years of the eighteenth century. Browns, grey, dark blue, red, and especially green were much worn, either striped or plain. Bright-coloured waistcoats were worn with the darker coats. For evening wear the coat was blue, with a white waistcoat and black breeches; the silk stockings were often striped. White breeches were still fashionable for the greater part of this period.

George III  
1760-1820  
b



## LV.—WOMEN'S FASHIONS

(1790-1820)

**D**URING the third part of this reign the fashionable world looked to Ancient Greece for its inspiration. Later, bonnets and wide-skirted gowns came into fashion.

**Dresses** After 1795 the bustle was no longer favoured, and the waist was worn higher (Fig. 1). With the coming of the classical or so-called Empire period with the long, clinging skirts, the waist was extremely high and the neckline low (Fig. 2), especially for evening wear (Fig. 3). But by 1814 skirts were made fuller again and shorter to the ankle, and then the hem was decorated with frills, rolls, or ruchings, so that it hung stiffly out at the bottom (Figs. 6, 7, 9); a fashion which led up to the crinoline. The waist was still high, but made smaller, and the evening dresses had very low necks (Fig. 6).

**Sleeves** Sleeves were short to the elbow (Figs. 1, 2); for evening wear they could be even shorter or were sometimes long to the wrist, when they were often tied round with ribbons (Figs. 3, 6). Soon after 1810 long sleeves were also fashionable for day wear (Fig. 7), and from 1815 shoulders were emphasized (Fig. 8), and sleeves puffed at the shoulder came into fashion (Fig. 9).

**Muslin** From about 1800 muslin was used a great deal for day and often evening dresses; cotton (figured or printed) was also for day dresses; silk, or a silk and cotton mixture, for both day and evening gowns; velvet or satin from 1810 for dinner dresses; and gauze over silk was also used for evening gowns soon after 1800.

**Neckwear** The smaller type of kerchief was worn until the end of the 'nineties (Fig. 1). Plaid or check scarves and sashes, etc., came into fashion towards the end of the reign (Fig. 7); frilled muslin collars (sometimes like Elizabethan ruffs, Fig. 8) were also popular (Fig. 9).

**Pelisse** After 1810 a form of coat-frock called a pelisse was worn over the muslin dress (Fig. 8); it was buttoned down the front, and was sometimes a little shorter than the dress.

**Coats** Long coats, sometimes without sleeves, appeared in the earlier part of this period (Fig. 2). Short coats of velvet, just covering the bodice or a little longer (Fig. 9), were worn from 1815.

**Shawls, etc.** Shawls were much used from 1800; and in the first few years light veils covering the face and shoulders were also seen. Long gloves were worn with short sleeves (Figs. 1, 2). Cloaks were used in cold weather.

**Hair** Hair was arranged in curls at the front, with short ringlets (Fig. 1) or a large coil hanging at the back (Fig. 5); and it was usually tied round with ribbons after the ancient Greek fashion (Figs. 2, 3, 6).

**Turbans** Various shaped turbans and ostrich feathers were most fashionable with the new high-waisted dresses (Fig. 5); and they were even worn with evening gowns until about 1810.

**Bonnets** The bonnet (similar to Fig. 4) developed from the little hat of 1750 (see p. 117); the crown and brim became larger by 1814, and it was decorated with ribbons, feathers, or even the fashionable plaid scarves (Figs. 7, 8). The beaver type (Fig. 8) was sometimes flat at first and more like the feather-trimmed hat of Fig. 9.

**Shoes** From 1760 to nearly 1800 shoes had very pointed toes and tiny curved heels; by 1800 round-toed shoes with no heels at all became general (Figs. 6, 7, 9). Silk satin, cotton, and leather were used.

**Hand bags** Handbags made their first appearance when the clinging muslin dresses were worn; as pockets could no longer be concealed under voluminous petticoats (see Fig. 2, p. 129).

**Colours** White was most popular for day and evening wear throughout this period, but shades of yellow or gold and other soft colours were also worn. From about 1810 day-dresses of white silk with small spots, e.g. blue or pink, were also seen. Dark blue was fashionable for the short coats.

George III  
1760-1820

b



1796



1799



1812



1798



1816



1814



1815-18



1820

## LVI.—GEORGE IV

(1820–1830)

THE top hat and long trousers were worn by all classes throughout this century.

- Coat** The coat was made to fit very well at the waist ; the front could either be cut away as before (Fig. 6), or it could hang straight from collar to knee ;
- Frock-coat** this was known as the frock-coat (Fig. 1). Collars and revers were unaltered, and the one-time side-pleats were still placed well at the back (Fig. 5). Evening coats were cut away in the front with small tails at the back, similar to Fig. 6, p. 123.
- Sleeves** The sleeves were well fitting, and were made with or without cuffs. When cuffless they were generally longer almost covering the palm of the hand (Fig. 6). The coats were made of cloth, and the collars were usually of velvet.
- Waistcoat** Waistcoats were seen a little below the cut-away coat (Fig. 6) ; they were usually made with revers, which could be worn showing in the front of the coat (Fig. 2), but plain waistcoats without revers were also seen. Silk or cloth was used.
- Collars** Collars were very high above the folded stock, which was often replaced by a tie (Fig. 3).
- Ties** These were sometimes very large, but smaller bow-ties with the stock were quite common (Figs. 1, 6). The frilled shirt front (Figs. 1, 2) was now fast disappearing and the plain shirt was visible above the waistcoat (Fig. 6).
- Trousers** Trousers could be short to above the ankle (Fig. 1), but the longer type that were strapped under the instep were more usual (Fig. 6). They were made of white nankin or similar cloth. For evening dress the fitting breeches, either of stockinette or fine cloth, were fastened above the ankle, similar to Fig. 4, p. 123.
- Shoes** Though the buckled shoe was still sometimes worn, lace-up shoes (Fig. 6) or short boots (Fig. 1) were more fashionable.
- Boots** The Hessian boot was now used more for horse-riding or travelling.
- Overcoats** Overcoats with the one or more cape-like collars remained in fashion (Fig. 4).
- Hair** The hair was cut close to the head, but it was by no means short.
- Side-whiskers** The side-whiskers were allowed to grow quite long.
- The chin was clean-shaven and moustaches were sometimes worn (Fig. 3).
- Top hat** The crown of the top hat was very high, and the brim was curled well up at the sides. Black, white, or fawn beaver was used, or occasionally black felt.
- Colours** Dark colours, such as black, blue, brown, or grey, were most usual for coats. Brightly coloured or striped waistcoats were very fashionable, or they sometimes matched the coat in colour if not in material.



George IV  
1820-1830



2



1

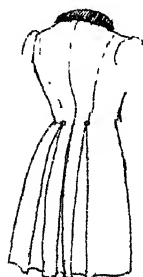
1820



3



4



5

1830



6

## LVII.—WOMEN'S FASHIONS

(1820-1830)

VERY full sleeves, large bonnets, and skirts that were wider at the hem, were the main features of women's fashions during this reign.

Dresses

The dresses were still very high waisted at first for both day and evening wear (Figs. 1, 3), but towards 1828 the stiffly corseted waist became smaller and lower (Figs. 2, 5), a fashion which was followed by all classes. The neck of the dress was generally cut square until about 1825 (Fig. 1). Then it was rounded or deeply V-shaped, baring the shoulders (Figs. 2, 4, 5). Flat collars with the frilled edges (similar to Fig. 9, p. 125) were still worn. The skirt was at first fitting in the front but full and gathered at the back (Figs. 1, 3). It was later gathered full all the way round. (Figs. 2, 5, and in Fig. 4, note the gathered overskirt and the earlier more fitting type of slip underneath). Up to 1830 the hems of all gowns were much decorated, so that they stood out stiffly at the bottom, and they were short to the ankle.

Sleeves

Until 1825 little puffed sleeves, frequently decorated with frills or ribbons, remained in favour for evening wear (Figs. 1, 3). Then longer sleeves, which were extremely full and puffed at the shoulder, came into fashion for all types of dresses (Figs. 2, 5—again in Fig. 4, note the long full sleeves with the short puffed sleeves worn underneath). Day-dresses were of printed cottons, silk, or fine cloth; silk or silk-damask dinner gowns were usual, and for evening wear silk net or gauze over a silk slip was most fashionable. Crêpe, fine woollen cloth trimmed with satin, or muslin over glazed cambric were also worn.

Shawls

Shawls were used a great deal during this reign.

Cloaks

Large silk cloaks were worn over the evening dresses.

Hair

The hair was sometimes parted in the middle with short ringlets on either side and at the back, or it was curled up on top of the head. For dances, flowers and ribbons decorated the hair of the younger women; or huge filmy hats, trimmed with ribbons, flowers, and feathers, were often worn at dinners, etc. (see p. 133, Fig. 4). Small lace caps were worn indoors, but elderly women retained the turban for a few years.

Bonnets

Bonnets of straw or even beaver were very large with trimmings of feathers and ribbons, large hats continued to be worn fairly flat on the head (similar to Fig. 9, p. 125).

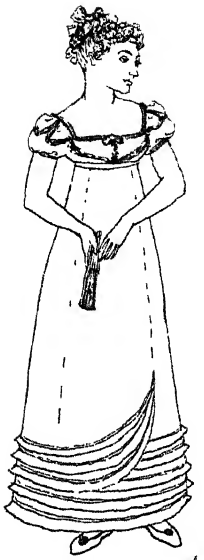
Shoes

Round-toed heelless shoes remained as before.

Colours

White or soft colours that toned well together were most popular; patterned materials (*e.g.* of blue and brown) or flowered dresses were worn during the day; white, pink, blues, blue-grey, mauve, soft greens, and pale yellows, and occasionally bright colours, such as red or bright blue, were worn in the evenings.

George IV  
1820-1830



1820-23



2



1822-25

1830



4

1826-28



5

1827-28

## LVIII.—WILLIAM IV

(1830-1837)

THERE were no outstanding changes in men's fashions during these few years.

Coat

The coat was now usually straight in the front, from shoulder to hem (Figs. 1, 2), though the cut-away type was still seen at first (p. 127, Fig. 6). It was tailored to a small waist as before, and was long to the knee until nearly the end of the reign, when slightly shorter coats were more correct. The back-pleats and collars remained as before.

Sleeves

The sleeves were inclined to be fuller at the shoulder, otherwise they were unaltered. The cut-away coat remained fashionable for evening wear. Cloth coats were general.

Waistcoat

Waistcoats were shorter by 1835 (Fig. 2), and the pointed front was much favoured. Brightly coloured or striped materials were still used.

Neckwear

The collar was high, and the wide folded stock or tie was often brightly coloured, spotted, or striped (Figs. 2, 3). The white stock with the bow-tie was also worn (Fig. 1), and the plain shirt front was seen above the waistcoat.

Trousers

The trousers were very fitting to the leg and were strapped under the instep. Between 1834-36 they were sometimes made full at the waist as in Fig. 2. The shorter fitting trousers or pantaloons (similar to Fig. 4, p. 123) remained in vogue for evening wear until about 1840. White nankin, grey, and black cloth trousers were worn.

Shoes

Fashionable young men often had quite pointed toes to their shoes (Fig. 2).

Overcoats

The overcoat was double-breasted, and towards the end of the reign the front was sometimes trimmed with braid (Fig. 3). The waist was small, and the coat was shorter above the knee by 1837.

Hair

Hair fashions were unchanged; side-whiskers were still in favour (Figs. 1, 2), and moustaches and occasionally short beards as well were worn (Fig. 1).

Top hat

The crown of the top hat was very tall and slender during most of the reign, and the brim was small (Figs. 1, 2). By 1837 the crown became lower and wider with a slightly larger brim (Fig. 3). Beaver hats were still worn, but the silk ones became increasingly popular, and they eventually replaced the earlier type.

Colours

Black was much worn, and also blue, grey, and browns as before. Black or blue coats were correct for evening wear, with black fitting trousers.

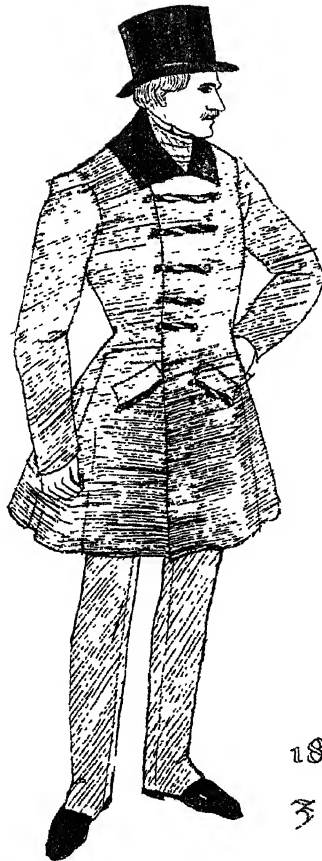
William iv  
1830-1837



1833 1



1835 10



1837  
3

## LIX.—WOMEN'S FASHIONS

(1830-1837)

**S**KIRTS were made even wider. Full sleeves and large bonnets or hats remained in favour.

Dresses

The bodice was longer for all types of gowns, and it was very well corseted with a tiny waist. The neckline for evening dresses was very low, leaving the shoulders bare, and the edge was usually softened with delicate drapery (Figs. 3, 4). V-shaped necks with wide turned-back collars, and also frilled muslin collars, were most fashionable (Figs. 1, 5, 6). Many petticoats were worn, making the skirt stand out full from the bodice. All dresses were fairly short at first, displaying the ankle, but they became longer from 1835. Often the skirt was still decorated with ribbons, etc., but not low on the hem as before (Figs. 3, 4).

Sleeves

Short puffed sleeves were usual for evening gowns (Figs. 2, 3), but they were often long on a dinner-dress (Fig. 4); and during the daytime the long full sleeves were seldom altered until 1835; when they were made to fit the arm up to the elbow, with the top part of the sleeve very full and puffed as before (Figs. 5, 6). Poplin, printed cotton, silk, and velvet, and fine cloth were used for the day-dresses; for day and evening wear, muslin was still popular during the earlier half of the reign; and later for evening gowns, silk, organdie, or silken gauze came into fashion.

Cloaks, etc.

Cloaks were used in colder weather; cashmere shawls and satin scarves were much worn, light muslin draperies were also seen in the summer.

Hair

The hair was dressed as before, but the side ringlets were often longer. Lace caps, and the large transparent hats for evening wear (Fig. 4), were still fashionable.

Bonnets

The wide-brimmed Leghorn hats (Fig. 6), and the poke-bonnets with lavish decorations of ribbons and flowers, were unchanged until 1835, when they became smaller (Figs. 1, 5).

Shoes

The dainty, flat-heeled shoes had more square-shaped toes. Black satin slippers were general for evening wear.

Gloves, etc.

Long kid gloves were worn with the short puffed sleeves, and black silk mittens were very popular.

Colours

Day-dresses were white or sometimes patterned of fresh light colours; for the evening white or yellow was worn a great deal, as well as soft pinks, blues, or mauve.

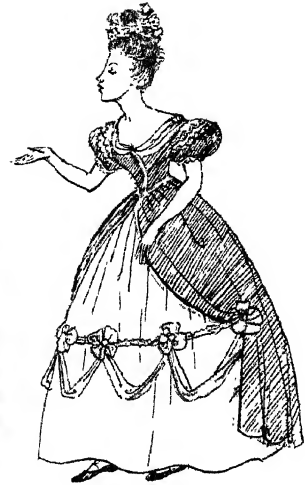
William iv  
1830-1837



1



2

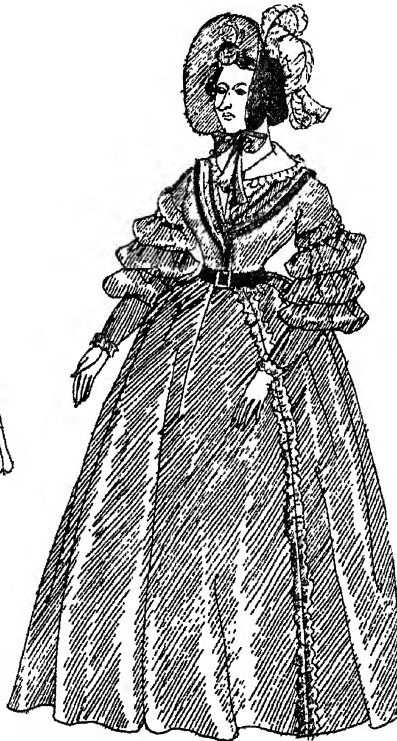


3



dinner dress

4



1837

5



1830

6

# LX.—VICTORIA

(1837-1901)

- ALTHOUGH** the top hat remained as the most correct form of headwear, the bowler hat, cap, 'boater,' and finally the Homburg hat appeared.
- Coats** The frock-coat (Fig. 1) was worn every day, during the earlier part of this period, by all classes, and it continued to be used for more formal occasions until early in the twentieth century. The cut-away coat was also often worn at first.
- Morning-coat** As the squareness of the frock-coat was found unsuitable for riding, the front corners were buttoned to the back. Later they were cut and sloped away, and thus the morning coat appeared (Fig. 14), but the buttons remained. This form of coat outlasted the frock-coat, being worn to-day for formal wear.
- Jacket** By 1860 a short loose-hanging jacket was worn as a form of lounge-coat (Fig. 6); and in the 'seventies it was cut even shorter and became increasingly popular (Fig. 10). In 1890 the 'Norfolk' jacket or sports coat came into fashion (Fig. 7); it was often of a check cloth. By 1880 the evening coat was swallow-tailed, similar to that worn to-day.
- Waistcoat** Brightly coloured waistcoats (*e.g.* canary colour) were worn until 1860, when they were often grey or made to match the coat. From 1880 they were cut higher at the neck, so that very little of the shirt front was visible (Figs. 9, 10). Evening waistcoats were white (Fig. 3), and from 1880 were shorter to the waist.
- Neckwear** In 1840 the collar was frequently turned down over the loosely knotted tie (Fig. 1), a fashion which became more general by 1870. In the 'nineties, stiff upright collars round the throat were sometimes seen. Large bow-ties were worn in the earlier half of the reign (Fig. 2), but the smaller bow and the knotted tie were usual later. The frilled shirt front was still worn with evening dress at first (Fig. 3), but a plain pleated shirt front was worn with the white bow-tie by 1880.
- Trousers** The tight trousers (Fig. 1) gradually became looser in cut. During the 'fifties and 'sixties plaid and check patterns were very popular (Fig. 6), but from the 'seventies plain grey or striped trousers were worn, and later, dark striped trousers were correct for morning wear (Figs. 9, 14). Dark, short, tight trousers (see p. 130) were worn for evening dress until about 1840, then black trousers were correct.
- Breeches** Loose knee-breeches were worn with the Norfolk jacket from 1890 (Fig. 7).
- Shoes** Lace-up shoes or short ankle-boots were worn. Evening slippers were low cut during the earlier years (Fig. 3).
- Overcoats** Either single- or double-breasted overcoats were worn; in the 'forties they were tight waisted with a full skirt, then loose-hanging coats were fashionable (Fig. 9).
- Hair** Until about 1880 the hair was allowed to grow almost to a short bob (Figs. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6), but by 1890 it was shorter and more closely shaven at the back and sides. The side-whiskers (Figs. 2, 4, 6) became extremely long during the 'sixties, and were called the Dundreary whiskers (Fig. 5). Beards were sometimes worn in the middle years (Fig. 8); but moustaches remained in favour throughout the reign.
- Dundreary whiskers** The top hat was worn by all classes during the first half of Queen Victoria's reign, but was later used by middle and upper classes for formal wear (Figs. 9, 14).
- Top hat** In 1860 the black, stiff felt 'bowler' hat appeared (Fig. 6), and by 1876 it was as common as the top hat. Brown or fawn bowlers were fashionable in 1890.
- Bowler** Round cloth hats for sportsmen (Fig. 4) were later replaced by caps (Fig. 7).
- Cap** The straw 'boater' (Fig. 13) was seen in the summer, from 1885.
- Boater** The light-coloured felt Homburg hat (Fig. 10) was occasionally worn instead of the 'bowler' or 'boater' during the last few years of the reign.
- Homburg** Round caps, often embroidered, and made of velvet, etc. (Fig. 8), were worn indoors by fashionable men in the middle years of the reign. Later, only elderly men wore them.
- Smoking-cap** Walking-sticks or umbrellas were carried. Spats were worn later (Fig. 9).
- Sticks, etc.** Until 1844 white trousers were fashionable with the blue frock-coat; then black coats and trousers were worn a great deal; also greys, browns, and navy; dark green coats were sometimes seen at first with the check trousers.
- Colours.**



# Victoria

## 1837-1901



1842

evening  
dress



1843



1860



7



8



9



10  
1899



11



12



13



14  
1895

# LXI.—WOMEN'S FASHIONS

## PART I (1837-1860)

THE poke-bonnet and the crinoline were characteristic of the first part of Queen Victoria's reign.

Dresses

The lower-waisted bodice had come to stay, and small waists remained in fashion until the end of the century. For evening wear the neckline was very low off the shoulders (Figs. 1, 2, 8), and during the 'fifties the bodice was often open down to the waist, showing the lace front (Fig. 8); this was also fashionable for the higher necked day-dresses (Figs. 4, 6).

Collars

The small frilled collars were still worn (Figs. 3, 4).

Sleeves

For day wear in the early 'forties, sleeves were fitting to the wrist; after then they were worn shorter with a wide cuff showing the puffed or frilled under-sleeve of white lace, tulle, or muslin (Figs. 4, 6). The puffed under-sleeves of Fig. 4 were very popular.

Skirts

At first the long full skirts were emphasized by the number of petticoats. Then a shaped underskirt padded with horsehair was worn to make the dresses stand out more stiffly.

Crinoline

By 1850 this was replaced by a petticoat with a hoop at the hem, and by 1856 it developed into the crinoline, which was made up of three or four substantial wire hoops attached to the bottom of the petticoat. Later appeared a cage-like crinoline foundation, made of much finer wire hoops, placed about three inches apart, being supported by wide tapes from the waist. It was left open a short way down the front. This fashion for extremely wide skirts was adopted by all classes. After 1850 the flounced skirt was the most popular for all types of dresses (Figs. 6, 8). Silks and poplins were for day wear, and satin for afternoon or dinner gowns. Velvet trimmings were much used. White muslin over starched white petticoats was usual for evenings.

Cloaks, etc.

Various types of mantles or cloaks of satin, velvet, or cloth were worn (Figs. 3, 7). Short jackets were sometimes seen (Fig. 6), also large cashmere shawls or muslin draperies.

Hair

The hair could be dressed smoothly back from the middle parting as in Figs. 1, 5, 6, 8, or ringlets were very popular (Figs. 2, 3, 4). Small muslin caps were worn indoors (see under the bonnet of Fig. 5).

Poke-bonnet

Bonnets were smaller and almost flat across the top, being true poke-bonnets (Figs. 3, 4, 7). In 1853 very tiny bonnets were popular (Fig. 5). Trimmings were of flowers, and ribbons of velvet or taffeta.

Shoes

Fairly high-heeled shoes or ankle-length button-up boots were worn with the crinoline.

Gloves

White kid gloves were essential for evening dress (Figs. 1, 2, 8).

Parasols

Very small parasols were fashionable in 1853 (Fig. 5).

Colours

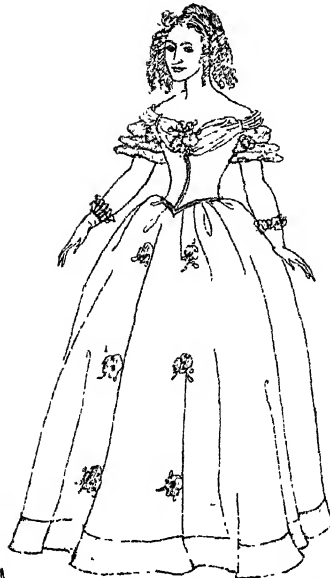
White remained in favour for evening wear. In the 'forties soft shades of yellow, greeny gold, blues, and pinks were worn; but from the late 'forties, stripes, plaids, and more brilliant shades of blues, greens, reds, and yellows came into fashion. Black, dark greens, purple, and browns with brighter coloured trimmings were also seen in the 'fifties. Cloaks were of warmer tones, such as dark red, brown, or fawn.

# Victoria 1837-1901

c.



1843



1841



1845



1853



1850 4



1855 6



1853-57



1857 8

## LXII.—WOMEN'S FASHIONS

### PART II (1860-1880)

**D**URING the 'sixties the crinoline developed still further; then the back of the skirt was emphasized; and the bustle appeared by 1870. Poke-bonnets went out of fashion.

*Dresses* Throughout the greater part of the 'sixties and 'seventies the bodice with the very tiny waist was unaltered; but high-necked day-dresses were worn until the end of the reign with soft frills or drapery at the throat (Figs. 2, 3, 6, 7). Evening gowns had low necks with narrow shoulder straps, but after 1875 they were almost as high as the day-dresses.

*Sleeves* Longer sleeves with soft white frills at the wrist were general for day wear, and the puffed sleeves of the evening dress also had frills, which during the late 'seventies often reached to the elbow.

*Crinoline* In 1860 the crinoline was extremely wide, especially at the hem (Fig. 1). From 1863 it was gradually made smaller, and it hung straighter from the waist out to the hem (Fig. 2) unlike the earlier curved shape. The back was accentuated more and more, and the overskirt was often looped up, showing the elaborate or differently coloured underskirt.

*Bustle* By 1870 the bustle was in favour and the crinoline was seen no more; so that now, only the back half of the wire frame was necessary; thus the 'crinolette' had a shaped wire back made as before with an all-linen foundation or it was only suspended on tapes with the front made of linen. It was of varying lengths. Cheaper bustles were plain horse-hair pads tied round the waist, sometimes with rows of stiffened frills added. Later, with the return of the bustle in 1881, small shaped wire frames were also worn. The front of the skirt was often draped up to the bustle in quite a variety of ways, or a form of apron was often seen (Figs. 3, 6); deep frills and elaborate trimmings were most fashionable. Between 1875-80 the bustle became smaller and the fullness slipped half-way down the skirt at the back, with the front often arranged in tight folds from hip to knee. The figure was now well corseted from shoulder to below the hip (Fig. 7). The bustle returned by 1881, and it stood out more square from the bodice (Fig. 8, and p. 141, Fig. 1).

*Alpaca* Silk and taffeta were much used, also striped cotton and organdie; alpaca and cloth were worn later in this period for day-dresses.

*Coats* Three-quarter length coats were worn in the 'sixties (Fig. 1), and short jackets were seen a great deal (Figs. 2, 3, 6).

*Hair* The hair hung full at the back until nearly 1870, being covered with a coarse net, called the chignon (Figs. 1, 4). In the 'seventies large plaits looped up at the back of the head were most fashionable (Figs. 3, 5, 6, 7). Ringlets were still seen until 1875 (Fig. 2); from 1881 the hair was set closer on top of the head (Fig. 8).

*Hats, etc.* Hats and bonnets were very small, with elaborate trimmings of flowers, feathers, and ribbons. The 'pork-pie' hat was most fashionable in the 'sixties, with the chignon (Fig. 4). The bonnet was really only discernible from the small hat (Fig. 2), in that it still had the ribbon tied under the chin (Figs. 6, 7). Straw or felt was used.

*Bathing-dress* Elaborately trimmed bathing-dresses of dark serge reached to the knee, with trousers (also elaborately trimmed with pleats, braid, and buttons) covering the legs to the middle of the calf. Corsets were worn underneath; and the hats were of ribbons and straw.

*Colours* Stripes and tartans were still quite fashionable for day-dresses, of white, blue, and grey, or green and black, or soft pink and white trimmed with black, etc. Dresses of two colours, or trimmings of a contrasting colour (such as greeny grey with bright blue) were quite usual. Greens, mauve, pink, grey, golden fawn, blue, purple, brown, and black were worn; darker colours were general in 1870-71. For evening wear, pale, soft colours and also blue-greens were popular. From 1880 colours were harsh and strong, such as magenta, vivid green, and dark blue.

# Victoria

1837-1901



1 1860



1868 2



1870 3



1871 6



1878 7



1876 5



1885 8

# LXIII.—WOMEN'S FASHIONS

## PART III (1880-1901)

	THE bustle went out of fashion; 'leg-of-mutton' sleeves and blouses both made their appearance in the last part of Queen Victoria's reign.
Dresses <i>Wasp-waist</i>	The bodice was very well tailored, and towards the 'nineties the 'wasp' waist, as the name implies, was extremely small. The waist-line was low and frequently pointed in the front (Figs. 2, 7). For day wear the neckline remained high, but fairly low necks, either square or rounded, were usual for evening dresses; and frills of lace were used a great deal, either draping the low neck (Fig. 7) or sometimes worn as a small ruffle round the throat. The shoulders of the long tight sleeves were emphasized (p. 139, Fig. 8) or puffed as in Fig. 4, during the 'eighties; and by 1893 these developed into the padded-out 'leg-of-mutton' sleeves (Figs. 2, 3, 6, 8), which were fashionable until 1896-97, when they were no longer padded, though they remained quite full. Large puffed sleeves were worn with evening dresses, either plain (Fig. 7) or with lace frills to the elbows as before.
Sleeves <i>'Leg-of-Mutton' sleeves</i>	
Bustle	From 1887 the bustle began to shrink, and it disappeared entirely by 1888-89 (Fig. 2). The front of the skirt was still flounced (Fig. 1) or draped (Fig. 2) until 1890; and day-dresses became much more trim and a little shorter, especially for holiday wear and sport, etc. (Fig. 3), but long trailing skirts returned by the end of the reign (Figs. 6, 8). Evening gowns remained very long, and often had two or three flounces at the hem; note the extra fan-shaped piece accentuating the back of Fig. 7. Woollen cloths were now used much more for day-dresses, also silk and cloth. Silks and satin were used for afternoon and evening wear. Evening gowns often had a gauze skirt with a satin bodice; trimmings (such as sleeves and hem) of velvet or lace and chiffon were fashionable in the 'nineties.
Jacket <i>Blouse</i>	Towards the end of the reign, short open jackets reaching to the hips were worn with a separate skirt and a blouse (Fig. 3) which was pouched over the skirt at the waist; the front could be plain or frilled; lace frills were very fashionable.
Capes	Short flared capes, reaching to just below the waist, were worn a great deal from 1895.
Hair	The hair was dressed close to the head, but towards the end of the reign it was fuller in the front with the coil on top of the head (Figs. 7, 8).
Hats	Very small bonnets were still worn (Fig. 1), also flat little hats (Fig. 2), with trimmings of ribbons, flowers, and feathers, and from 1890 small jet ornaments were added. Almost brimless hats were perched forward on the head (Fig. 3), sometimes with veils that were drawn tightly over the face and fastened up to the hat at the back.
<i>Hat-pins</i>	From about 1896 hats were very flat and set on top of the head, being held in position with hat-pins (Fig. 6); straw boaters (similar to Fig. 5) were also worn for cycling, walking, etc.
<i>Knickerbockers</i>	For cycling in 1894-96, short, well-tailored coats reaching to above the knee, were worn with full knickerbockers (similar to male breeches), which were fastened below the knee, and button-up leggings completed the outfit.
Muffs	Small muffs were used a great deal in cold weather.
Jewellery	Brooches were very fashionable. With evening dress, rows of pearls encircling the throat were very popular.
Colours	Plaids were still worn during the day in the 'eighties; then harsh blues, greens, and deep reds were worn, also very soft pale greys and fawns. Colours were more delicate for the evenings, such as white, pinks, or white with deep-red sleeves and hem or soft green trimmed with mauve, etc.

Victoria  
1837-1901



1887

1



1889

4



1889

2



1898

5



3



1896

6

evening  
dress



7

1893



1895

8

## LXIV.—EDWARD VII

(1901-1910)

THE top hat and morning coat was worn by the well-dressed man for business, etc., but the bowler hat and short jacket were otherwise used for everyday wear.

**Coats** The frock-coat was still worn by the older men (see p. 147, Fig. 1), but the morning coat was more usual (Figs. 8, 9). The short jacket which was worn by all classes (Fig. 1) retained the short slit at the back, though the pleats had long since disappeared. The lighter-coloured jacket or lounge coat of flannel or tweed could either be plain or belted (Fig. 10), and the Norfolk or sports coat was pleated and belted as before (Fig. 7). Evening coats were very much the same as those worn to-day (see p. 147, Fig. 10).

**Waistcoat** The waistcoat was made to match the coat (Figs. 1, 9), though in the summer light ones were quite common with the lounge coat. Evening waistcoats were white or black.

**Neckwear** The plain stiff upright collar (Fig. 4) was still occasionally seen at first, and also the wing collar (Fig. 1), which was worn with the morning coat and with evening dress. The stiff turned-down collar with either bow or tie was most usual (Figs. 5, 9). White or black bow-ties were worn with the evening coat, though white was later correct.

**Trousers** Trousers were fairly narrow and were usually short to the ankle with 'turn-ups' (Figs. 1, 10). Dark striped ones were worn with the morning coat and short black jacket (Figs. 1, 8). Otherwise they were grey or made to match the lounge coat (Fig. 10). Knee-breeches were worn by sportsmen (Fig. 7).

**Shoes** Both shoes and short boots (Fig. 3) were worn, and spats were considered correct with the morning coat (Fig. 8) until the end of the reign.

**Overcoats** Overcoats were little changed (see p. 135, Fig. 9).

**Waterproof coat** Waterproof coats were also worn; they usually had a Raglan sleeve (similar to Fig. 11, p. 147), and the buttonholes were on an underflap down the front of the coat, so that the buttons were hidden. The Inverness cape of Victorian times was sometimes seen in 1905 (Fig. 6). After that it was no longer fashionable.

**Hair** The hair was short and fairly well trimmed at the back and sides. Moustaches were quite fashionable (Figs. 4, 7); short beards were sometimes seen on elderly men (Fig. 6).

**Hats** Top hats were worn by professional and well-dressed business men (Figs. 6, 8), and also for formal morning wear. Bowler hats were very common (Fig. 5), even tram-drivers wearing them in 1902. From 1904 the boater was extremely popular for the summer, in town or country (Fig. 10). Both the Homburg (Fig. 4) and the cap (Fig. 7) were worn much more.

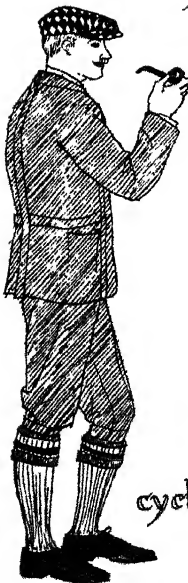
**Bathing-costume** Men's bathing-costumes reached to the knees; striped ones were very common (Fig. 2).

**Colours** Black coats with striped trousers were worn by business men, lounge coats, etc., were of greys or darker shades of brown or navy.



# Edward VII

1901-1910



# LXV.—WOMEN'S FASHIONS

(1901-1910)

- E**XTREMELY large wide hats were the dominant feature of the early twentieth century. The 'hobble' skirt appeared at the end of the reign.
- Dresses** Small waists were still fashionable, and the curve of the figure was accentuated until 1908. The bodice was very full in the front, being pouched over the belt (Figs. 4, 6, 8, 9). The neck was made high round the throat, and was held up with small bone or wire supports (Figs. 4, 5, 6); evening gowns were low-necked (Figs. 7, 9).
- Blouse** Blouses were worn a great deal (Figs. 5, 6, 8), and lace or crocheted ones were most fashionable in 1907.
- Sleeves** The sleeves were still very full and gathered on the shoulder during the earlier years (Figs. 1, 4, 5); and later, were usually full just below the elbow, then fitting down to the wrist as in Figs. 6, 8. Elbow-length sleeves were worn a great deal from 1907 (Figs. 9, 10).
- Skirt** At first skirts were long, trailing on the ground at the back; but gradually they became shorter to the ankle. They fitted very well to the hips, and were flared out to a wide hem-line until 1908 (Figs. 5, 8, 9), when there was a tendency for skirts to become narrower.
- 'Hobble' skirt** This developed to the very narrow 'hobble' skirt of 1910 (Fig. 10). The flared type (Fig. 8) was retained for sports wear. The embroidery and trimmings on dresses were lavish, and very much lace was used (Fig. 4).
- Velveteen** Day or afternoon dresses were of velvet, velveteen, cashmere, delaine, and wool crêpes; also cotton, or net over silk, for afternoon wear. Woollen cloths and serge were used for skirts or costumes (Fig. 5).
- Crêpe-de-chine** Silks were worn more from 1908, and crêpe-de-chine was introduced. For evening wear silk, satin, and light materials, tulle, chiffon, or lace over satin were used.
- Coats** Coats were long or three-quarter length (Fig. 2). Short jackets, which were full or pleated at the back, were also worn (Fig. 1). More fitting and belted ones were seen towards 1910.
- Bolero** At about 1902 a short jacket to above the waist was in vogue. This was called the bolero (Fig. 5).
- Hair** The hair was dressed up on top of the head with the front puffed and padded out; both pads and false hair were used a great deal in 1908.
- Hats** Hats were of immense proportions, particularly in 1908; they were balanced on top of the head, and the brim was usually fairly straight (Fig. 2), though more curved (Figs. 5, 6, 10) or turned-up shapes (Fig. 4) were also seen; they were decorated with soft drapery or flowers, and ostrich plumes, which were most fashionable from 1904-1907.
- Toque** Close-fitting toques of velvet or feathers were also worn. For motoring or holiday wear the large hats were tied on with veils (Fig. 2). Boaters or small flat hats were worn by sportswomen (Figs. 1, 8).
- Shoes** Strap shoes with moderate heels were fashionable (Figs. 8, 9, 10).
- Gloves** Long elbow-length gloves were worn with the shorter sleeves (Fig. 10), or extra half-sleeves of lace or net, reaching from elbow to wrist, could be put on for outdoor wear. Then only short gloves were necessary. For evening dress long white gloves reached to the elbow.
- Feather boas** Feather boas were most popular (Fig. 4); they were of varying lengths.
- Bathing-costumes** Bathing-dresses were shorter and not so restricted or elaborately trimmed (Fig. 3). They were made with or without skirts. The hat was waterproof and much more simple.
- Colours** Black and greys were usual for the first year or two, then red was much worn, also navy and cream and many shades of delicate fawns, pinks, blues, and soft greens, trimmed with pale contrasting colours, such as biscuit with light green. White was worn for evenings or afternoon summer dresses, also other pastel colours trimmed with sequins, ribbons, or flowers.

# Edward VII 1901~1910



1901



bathing  
dress



1901



1902



6  
1904



a cyclist

8  
1906



1905



evening dress

9  
1908



10  
1910

## LXVI.—GEORGE V

(1910-1936)

THE lounge suit and trilby hat became increasingly popular; and the black Homburg, commonly known as the 'Anthony Eden' hat, tended to replace the bowler. Breeches developed into 'plus-fours.'

Coats

Business and professional men wore the morning coat until 1914 (see p. 143, Figs. 8, 9), after that it was used for formal occasions. The frock-coat (Fig. 1) was sometimes worn by elderly men in pre-War days. The black jacket and pin-striped trousers continued to be correct for business men, though later, dark lounge suits were often worn instead. In the early 'twenties the jacket was either single or double-breasted (Figs. 6, 8), the former was generally used for summer wear. Finely striped cloth was usual for lounge suits; also plain cloth and navy serge. Tweed sports coats were worn a great deal (Fig. 5), and brightly coloured 'blazers' (Fig. 3).

Lounge suit

Dinner-jacket

The evening coat was little changed (Fig. 10), but after the War it was used more for dances, otherwise the dinner-jacket was worn.

Waistcoat

The waistcoat was made to match the coat. For evening wear it was white with the tailed coat (Fig. 10), but black with the dinner-jacket.

Pullovers

Knitted pullovers replaced waistcoats with the sports jacket (Fig. 5).

Neckwear

The stiff wing collar was correct with evening dress (Fig. 10), though some older men still wore it during the day (Fig. 1). The plain stiff collar was usually worn, but the soft collar matching the shirt became very popular during the 'thirties. The tie was more fashionable than the bow-tie; except for evening wear, when a white bow-tie was correct with the tailed coat and a black one with the dinner-jacket. Open neck shirts were usual for holiday wear, tennis, cricket, etc. (Fig. 3).

Trousers

Oxford bags

Trousers remained rather narrow until the mid-'twenties, when for a short while young men favoured very wide grey flannels, called 'Oxford bags.' Since then all trousers have been cut a little looser and longer. Grey flannels or matching trousers were worn with the tweed sports coat, and white flannels were used for tennis or cricket (Fig. 3). In recent years white shorts have been used for Tennis. In the early 'twenties 'plus-fours' came in (Fig. 5). They were of tweed to match the coat; they have been chiefly worn for golf, but even for that purpose grey flannels are becoming more popular.

Shorts

Plus-fours

Shoes

Shoes have replaced the short boots since the War.

Overcoats

Single or double-breasted overcoats were fashionable (Fig. 8).

Mackintosh

Throughout this period, light-weight fawn-coloured mackintoshes were used. They were similar to the coat of Fig. 11. Women often wore belted mackintoshes.

Hair

The hair was very well trimmed at the back and sides; the face was clean shaven, but many men favoured small moustaches.

Hats

The silk hat continued to be worn with the morning (or frock) coat until about 1914 (Fig. 1). After that it was seen on formal occasions or with evening dress only (Fig. 10). The dull-surfaced collapsible opera hat was also used with evening dress. In the 'thirties the bowler was often replaced by the Homburg (Fig. 7). The Trilby (Fig. 8) and the Homburg were very common. A round-shaped felt, called the 'pork-pie' hat (Fig. 11), was seen at the end of the reign, when both this and the trilby were made in brighter colours. The boater was worn in the summer until 1914, and it had a brief revival in 1930 (Fig. 4). The cap, in plain or check cloth, was worn by the sporting man (Fig. 5), also by workmen.

Trilby

'Pork-pie' hat

Bathing-costume

After the War men's bathing-costumes gradually became shorter to the top of the thigh. They were sleeveless with round-shaped necks. In the last few years trunks have been much worn (Fig. 9).

Colours

Black, navy, and dark shades of browns and greys were worn throughout this period. Tweeds were in lighter colours, in various shades of browns, red-browns, fawns, blue-greens and greys. Recently brighter rich tones have been fashionable. Pullovers were often brightly coloured, but in the 'thirties were of rich pastel shades of deep reds, greens, blues, and browns, also grey. Shirts, either plain or finely striped, were of pale blue, grey, fawn, or white; but at the end of this period, greens and fresher colours were more popular.

# George v 1910~1936



1914



1912  
bowler hat  
worn up to  
present day



1930  
brief  
revival of  
the boater



1935



evening dress



1936

10

11

# LXVII.—WOMEN'S FASHIONS

## PART I (1910-1928)

WOMEN'S fashions passed through three main phases before the present-day dress was reached. The hem, waist, and neckline were all altered, and large hats gave way to small ones. Women cut their hair short.

**Dresses** The waist was no longer extremely small; it remained at the normal position until the early 'twenties (Figs. 1, 3, 4, 6), though coat-belts (as in Fig. 3) were often worn round the hips from 1915. By 1923 all dresses were practically waistless, and they hung straight down, with the belt low on the hips (Fig. 9). The high collar (Fig. 1) was replaced by a moderate V-shape (Fig. 4). The straighter, boat-shaped neck (Figs. 3, 6, 9) was also worn on the evening dresses; it was later more rounded.

**Blouse** From 1922 blouses and jumpers also reached to the hips (Fig. 11).  
**Sleeves** Long or elbow-length sleeves were usual. The wider type (Figs. 9, 11) came into fashion soon after 1920. Evening dresses were sleeveless throughout the 'twenties.

**Skirt** The 'hobble' skirt remained in vogue until 1915, though the flared skirt (Fig. 2) continued to be worn by more energetic women. Up to the War short over-skirts or tunics of thin material or lace were fashionable for day and evening wear (Fig. 1), they were usually fuller than the tight skirt underneath and were often cut or draped up in the front. During the War the long narrow skirt was discarded, and dresses reached to just below the calf (Fig. 6); the shorter evening dresses were often deeply scalloped at the hem. From 1924-25 straight hanging and slightly longer dresses were worn (Fig. 9). The skirt was occasionally draped round the hips to a buckle at the front or side, and evening frocks often had longer side-panels.

**Short skirts** By 1927 skirts for all occasions were short to just below the knee (Fig. 11). Dance frocks could have pointed scallops or inserted flared pieces. Muslin, many fine woollen cloths, velveteen, and silks, etc., were worn until 1914.

**Stockinette** Until some years after the War, serge was used a great deal; and in the 'twenties stockinette or knitted costumes and dresses of silk and wool were worn, also morocain, velveteen, printed cottons, shantung, crêpe-de-chine, and lace for afternoon or evening wear. Georgette, satin, and taffeta were for evening dresses, beaded ones were popular about 1924.

**Coats** Three-quarter-length coats were worn (Figs. 3, 4, 11), and at first were well tailored to the waist. Short hip-length coats and long coats (Fig. 9) were also worn.

**Hair** Until nearly 1913 the hair was dressed fairly full as before, but it was then arranged closer and coiled lower at the back of the head. Short bobbed hair was sometimes seen during the War, but it did not become general until the 'twenties. By 1924 the back was shingled (Fig. 12); then the 'Eton crop' appeared in 1927; but this extreme mode was not so popular as the shingle.

**Hats** Large-brimmed hats were still worn until 1912 (Fig. 1), then smaller hats with fairly large crowns were fashionable (Figs. 3, 4, 5), and in 1914 they were often tilted over one eye as they are to-day. Brims of the smaller hats (Fig. 3) were often flat. Feather trimmings were popular until early in the 'twenties. In 1924 very close-fitting hats became extremely popular (Fig. 8). These 'cloche' hats could be worn with or without brims (Figs. 9, 11), though the small drooped brim of Fig. 9 was more usual at first.

**Cloche hats** Short skirts brought better stockings, lighter flesh colours being fashionable.

**Stockings** Strap shoes were worn (Fig. 4), also high-heeled shoes with a large tongue and buckle (Figs. 6, 9). Plain court shoes were beginning to come into favour (Fig. 11).  
**Shoes** Short boots were worn until 1918.

**Bathing-dress** From 1925 to 1927 great changes occurred in design and colour of bathing-dresses.  
**Colours** The bright colours of pre-War days, gave way to darker and more sombre shades of browns, fawns, blue, and navy. Evening dresses were often brightly coloured, though black ones were fashionable in the mid-'twenties. For day wear, greys, browns, soft reds, blues, greens, golden yellow, and beige were popular.

# George v 1910-1936



1912

afternoon  
dress



1914

tennis  
frock



1915



1914



1921



1922

1925



1924

bathing dresses



9  
1925



10



11  
1927



12



13  
1927



## LXVIII.—WOMEN'S FASHIONS

### PART II (1928-1936)

- S**KIRTS were of a more moderate length by 1930, with a normal waist-line. Backless bathing-dresses, beach-pyjamas, and shorts appeared.
- Dresses** The low waist remained in fashion until the end of 1929 (Fig. 1). Then all dresses had normal waist-lines. The neck was V-shaped or rounded (Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4), but towards the end of the reign slightly higher necked day-dresses were more fashionable (Figs. 6, 9). After 1930 evening gowns were cut much lower at the back, and by 1935 they were low to the waist (Fig. 8). In 1928 brightly coloured scarves knotted at the front were worn; after 1935 scarves (a little less gaudy) tied at the back or looped in the front were often seen under the coat (Fig. 7).
- Sleeves** The long sleeves were more fitting until 1935, when they were often made fuller as in Fig. 10. Sleeveless summer dresses were frequently worn until 1930, when puffed sleeves became popular (Figs. 6, 9). Plain short ones as in Fig. 2 were worn with more tailored dresses. Evening gowns were sleeveless (Fig. 8).
- Skirt** All dresses were shorter to above the knee in 1928 (Fig. 1), except for elderly women. Evening dresses in that year were often longer at the back to below the knee. In 1930 long skirts returned for formal occasions (Fig. 3 and Frontispiece) and evening wear (Fig. 8); and day-dresses reached to mid-calf (Figs. 4, 9, 10).
- Uncrushable materials** A number of new materials were worn, and in 1934 uncrushable velvets, linens, etc., were introduced; artificial silks were much used from 1930. The richer and more delicate fabrics and gold and silver tissues, were used for evening dresses.
- Coats** Long coats, (Figs. 1, 7, 10), and short tailored costume coats (Fig. 4) were worn. From about 1932 three-quarter-length coats, hanging loose and full from shoulder to hem, called 'swagger coats,' were also in vogue. Tweed cloths were often used. Costumes of uncrushable linen were often worn in the summer.
- Swagger coats**
- Hair** Shingled hair was fashionable until the 'thirties (Figs. 1, 2), but in 1929 it was often longer with a row of curls round the nape of the neck. From that time, the hair has been fairly short and beautifully waved and curled (Figs. 5, 7, 8, 9, 10).
- Hats** The 'cloche' hat was made even closer fitting in 1928 (Fig. 1); then hats with brims were favoured again, and in the summer they were often quite large with a drooping brim (Fig. 3, and see also p. 149, Figs. 6, 10); from 1932 the crown has been smaller and the brim flatter and curved (Fig. 6). In 1931 'bowler' hats with a small curved brim were seen. Then variously shaped hats, berets, and shaped cloth hats were worn placed well over one eye (Figs. 4, 10). Taller crowned hats were fashionable from 1935 (Fig. 7), and halo hats appeared (the brim was turned up in front and cut away at the back). A small brimless cap, called the 'Juliet' hat, was also very common.
- Bowler**
- Beret**
- Halo-hats**
- Juliet hat**
- Stockings** Silk and artificial silk stockings of shades of suntan and fawns were worn.
- Shoes** High-heeled court shoes were very popular (Figs. 1, 3, 4, 10). dainty lace-up shoes and occasionally strap shoes were also worn. Sandal shapes were seen later for summer and evening wear (Figs. 8, 9). Coloured leathers and suedes, were used. Low-heeled strap or lace shoes were for walking in town or country (Fig. 2).
- Bathing-dress** Short, round-necked, sleeveless bathing-dresses (now plain-coloured) were replaced in 1933, by the backless type (Fig. 5) in brighter and soft pastel shades.
- Shorts** Black or khaki shorts (Fig. 2) were introduced from America in 1930, by 1932-33 they were popular with hikers and girl-cyclists. White shorts for tennis, were now often favoured.
- Beach-pyjamas** In 1931 brightly coloured beach-pyjamas became popular. The trousers were wide and the upper part was backless, similar to the bathing-dress of Fig. 5.
- Colours** In 1929 geometric designs and brilliant colours were replaced by plainer colours; and from early in the 'thirties, innumerable rich pastel shades were fashionable. Summer dresses were plain or of small-flowered patterns, etc., of many delicate shades of yellows (peach, sun-tan, etc.), blues, turquoise, greens, yellow-greens, pinks, and beige or grey. Black was much worn in the winter, also navy and white, tan colour, and darker shades of browns, reds, blues, greens, pale grey, and fawn.



George v  
1910-1936



1928



a hiker

1930



garden party  
dress

1930



4  
1931



5  
1933



evening dress  
8

1935



afternoon dress  
9

1935



1936

10



## GLOSSARY

- Bagpipe sleeve.* A sleeve which fell very wide from just above the elbow, but was shaped up to a narrow fitting cuff (p. 46).
- Bag-wig.* The tail at the back of the small wig (or queue) was sometimes put into a small black bag (p. 114).
- Barbette.* A linen band worn under the chin and over the head (p. 28).
- Bases.* Separate pleated skirts sometimes worn with the doublet (p. 74).
- Breeches.* A garment covering the limbs from the waist downward, the length varied (p. 16).
- Bustle.* A pad that was made first of horsehair, then of wire. It was tied round the waist under the dress (p. 108).
- Calash.* A large collapsible hood with a wire framework ; worn over the high powdered head-dress (p. 120).
- Chaperon.* The medieval hood was used as a hat, with the opening for the face put on over the head. The edge was rolled back to make a brim. Thus the gorget (shoulder-cape) hung down one side of the head with the lirapipe on the other. Alternatively the lirapipe could be twisted round the head. It was later made up of three separate pieces—the roundlet, gorget, and lirapipe—which were sewn together (p. 38).
- Codpiece.* The front fork of the hose was covered with a separate triangular piece of cloth, which was worn from 1377 to 1570 (p. 46).
- Coif.* A fitting linen cap, covering the hair and ears, and tied under the chin. It was frequently worn under another head-dress (p. 30).
- Cote-hardie.* A form of jacket worn over the gypon or doublet (p. 42) ; also a close-fitting over-gown with tight sleeves worn by women (p. 44).
- Cravat.* A linen neckcloth that was at first tied in a bow at the front, with hanging ends ; later the ends were just looped together (p. 98).
- Crespinette.* A coarse net of silk or metal covering the hair. It became very elaborate, and was worn for nearly two hundred years (p. 36).
- Crinoline.* Originally a shaped underskirt padded out with horsehair to make the skirts stand out stiffly from the waist. It was replaced by a 'hooped' petticoat (with hoops of wire), and later it was made entirely of thin wire hoops held in position with tapes (p. 136).
- Dagging.* The hem of a garment was cut up into deep scallops or 'tongues,' which later became very elaborate (p. 30).
- Doublet.* The gypon (under-tunic) renamed the doublet in 1461, was worn over the skirt (p. 62).
- Falling Band.* A cross between the ruff and the lace-bordered collar, was made of more than one layer of fine linen, and fell from round the throat on to the shoulders (p. 86).
- Farthingale.* A skirt that hung stiffly out to a wide hem, being supported on an under-petticoat that had a series of hoops which were smaller at the top and were fastened up it at intervals ; a Spanish fashion (p. 80).
- Fitchets.* Vertical slits made in the over-dress so that the purse hanging at the girdle underneath could be easily reached (p. 44).
- Frock-coat.* A well-tailored coat that hung straight from shoulder to knee. It was not cut away at the front (p. 126).
- Garnache.* A super-tunic made in one long piece, with a hole in the centre for the head. The sides were either left open or sewn from hip to hem. It was wider on the shoulder, falling like a cape to the elbow. (p. 38).
- Gorget.* The cape part of the hood that covered the shoulders (p. 22).
- Gypon.* A fitting garment worn over the shirt, later called the doublet (p. 42).
- Hessian Boot.* A well-fitting boot reaching to the knee, with the back shaped slightly lower than the front, which was decorated with a tassel (p. 122).
- Hood.* A cowl or loose head-covering, generally with a cape attached, worn in medieval times (p. 16). In the Tudor period women's head-dresses were called hoods (p. 72).

- Hoop.* Revival of the farthingale, but it was fuller at the top (p. 112).
- Hose.* Stockings covering the legs from the feet upward. The length varied (p. 16). During Elizabeth's reign it referred to the upper half covering the hips, the trunk-hose (p. 82). Later it reverted to its original meaning.
- Houppelande.* A long full-skirted gown, belted at the waist. The neck was extremely high up to the ears, and the sleeves were very wide. It was worn by men and women (p. 46).
- Jerkin.* Previously called the cote-hardie, it was a form of jacket worn over the doublet (p. 62).
- Lirapipe.* The long tail which developed from the point at the back of the hood (p. 34).
- Macaronies.* Extremely fashionable men and women of George III's reign. The nickname was taken from the Macaroni Club, formed by wealthy young men who had recently travelled in Italy and who adopted eccentric fashions (p. 118).
- Morning Coat.* Developed from the frock-coat; the front curved away from the waist right round to the back, which almost reached to the knees (p. 134).
- Paned.* Refers to a garment (e.g. trunk-hose or sleeves) that was cut up into wide strips or 'panes,' showing the lining (p. 82).
- Panier.* The hooped skirt with the fullness on either hip being supported on a shaped framework (p. 116).
- Pattens* (or '*Galoche*'). Thick soles of wood strapped to the feet to protect the shoes from the mud (p. 46).
- Pelisson.* Fur-lined super-tunic of the late twelfth century (p. 30), also *Pelisse* or coat-frock worn by women in the early nineteenth century (p. 124).
- Periwig.* Large wig hanging down over the shoulders front and back, made up of a mass of curls which were later more formally arranged (p. 98).
- Pickadil.* A border or large 'piping' like the shoulder-piece round the top of the armhole, cut up into small equal sections (p. 80).
- Points.* Short laces with metal-pointed or 'tag' ends which were tied through a series of corresponding holes in the gypon and hose (p. 42).
- Polonaise.* A gown with the full skirt curved away in the front, showing the petticoat. It was looped up on either side at the back so that the skirt fell in three great folds (p. 120).
- Queue.* Small wig with the sides fluffed or curled, having the long ends tied at the back with a large black bow (p. 114).
- Ramillie.* A small wig similar to the queue, but the tail at the back was plaited and longer, sometimes having a bow at the bottom as well as at the top (p. 114).
- Ruff.* A gathered or ruffled edging of fine linen on the top of the neck-band. It stood out stiffly round the throat and was of varying widths and sometimes of more than one layer. The folds were very evenly arranged (p. 78).
- Russet.* Coarse woollen cloth, originally homespun, of reddish-brown or grey colour (p. 20). The reddish-brown shade was later known as russet.
- Saque.* A loose gown with a pleated back and front, which hung free from the shoulders to hem. The front and sides were later moulded to the figure, leaving the back pleats hanging loose from the shoulders (p. 112).
- Sideless surcoat.* A gown without sleeves, open at the sides down to the hips (p. 40).
- Slashing.* One or more slits made in a garment, usually having the fine under-linen puffed out through them (p. 66).
- Stock.* A linen neck-cloth that was folded round the throat and fastened at the back (p. 114). It was later often tied in a bow at the front (p. 122).
- Super-tunic.* A loose over-tunic made with or without sleeves (p. 30).
- Tippet.* A long streamer, usually of white material, which was worn round the arm above the elbow, with the long end hanging to the knee or ground (p. 42).
- Trunk-hose.* The upper part of the hose covering the hips. They were generally padded out with horsehair, bran, or cottonwool, or they could hang full without padding (p. 82).
- Wimple.* A linen covering for the throat, tucked into the dress and usually covering the chin. It was pinned either on top of the head or to the hair just above the ears. It could be worn under the veil (p. 28).

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